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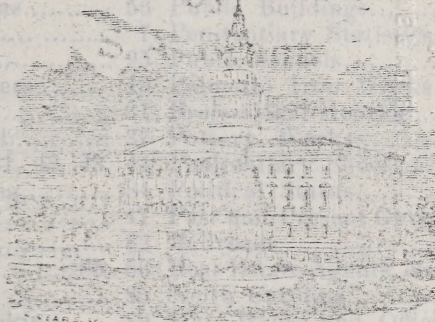
DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

OF

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

Presented

by



(SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOUSE.)

THE SURROUNDINGS AND ADVANTAGES
PLAINLY PORTRAYED,
FROM A MATTER OF FACT STANDPOINT.

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attention to the articles found on pages

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HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

—OF THE—

Leading Manufacturing and Mercantile Enterprises,
Public Buildings, Officials, Professional Men,
Schools, Churches, Etc., Railroads,
Canals, Rivers,

ADVANTAGES AND SURROUNDINGS

—OF—

COLUMBIA, S. C.

COMPILED FOR THE CITY,


By D. P. ROBBINS, M. D.,

Publisher of the SOUTHERN PROGRESS,
ORLANDO, FLA.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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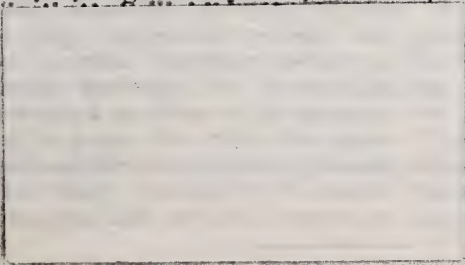
1888.



PREFACE.

In the following pages we shall not go into lengthy details of private enterprises or fulsome praise of individuals, but it is the purpose of the compiler and interested citizens of Columbia, to present in a convenient shape for preservation, and in as brief a manner as is consistent with an intelligible description of the facts, (yet withal so inexpensive and easily mailed as to be sent far and wide by the promoters of this section,) a sketch of our advantages and surroundings, which shall show forth to the world the undoubted superiorities of Columbia and that our progressive men are ready to welcome any legitimate industry. A summary of these advantages will clearly demonstrate to the intelligent reader that Columbia is equalled by few and surpassed by no city in the South. Read the following pages and refer them to the manufacturer and capitalist, as well as to those who seek after health and comfort, beautiful surroundings, educational and social advantages.

While it would doubtless prove interesting to many of our readers,



and would add to the value of this work for preservation, for us to go extensively into a review of past history, yet the objects for which this pamphlet is compiled can better be subserved by making only brief references to the past, and we shall speedily come to the gist of our subject—the living issues of to-day.

After compiling a quarter of the matter required for our sketch, we learned that Col. John P. Thomas, who had not been apprised of the work in progress, was contemplating a similar work. Upon comparing notes we found that our objects and purposes were the same—the good of Columbia—and have effected an amicable arrangement, by which Col. Thomas retires in our favor. We are pleased to say, however, that we shall publish his Introductory chapter, and he has kindly offered to give his assistance to and supervision of the leading features of the work. His long residence in Columbia, wide experience in literary pursuits, and prominent political standing being a sufficient guarantee of his ability to render us valuable aid in that direction, and for which he has the thanks of

THE COMPILER.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Its Resources and Advantages, Manufacturing, Mercantile, Educational, and Social Facilities Fairly Exhibited.

Columbia city is beautiful for situation, beautiful in itself as well as for the view it affords of the surrounding sand-hills and forests, the heights of Lexington, the winding rivers, and in the distance the high hills of the Santee, of historic note, where Greene in the Revolutionary Warsought health and vigor for his wearied troops. Nor can it be said that the projectors of this city built upon the sand after the manner of the unwise man whereof the Scriptures tell us. In fact, the sagacious men who selected the city's site built far better than they knew. It is stated in "*South Carolina*," the weighty hand-book published by the State Agricultural Department of South Carolina, that "Columbia stands upon a promontory of granite which extends from the crystalline rocks of the Piedmont ridge along and between the Broad and Saluda Rivers, and at their union juts out into the sand-hill region of the State." No mean foundation for a place destined to be the central city and the capital of a great commonwealth.

It would seem, too, that the founders of Columbia were not unaware of the possibilities of water-power in connection with the city's future, since they laid out its lines not only "in pleasant places," and thus provided for their posterity a "goodly heritage," but in close and convenient nearness to the murmuring Congaree—the river that parts Richland from Lexingtonian ground.

In "*South Carolina*" it is stated: "The great falls of the Congaree be-

gin at the upper end of the town, and terminate a little below the lower end. The fall in this distance is thirty-six feet, and the greatest width of the river eighteen hundred feet."

It is not proposed to write much of Columbia's past history. However full it is of tender memories, of pleasing reminiscences, of high achievements, and of solid enterprises; however replete with the private heroism and the public heritage of noble men and saintly women, who have done their allotted parts and passed away to live only in their works that have not perished; however rich in the record of those—the architects of their own fortunes or the inheritors of ancestral wealth in mind or money or priceless name of good repute—who have illustrated this city in the employments of peace or in the stern issues of righteous war. The story of this glory is foreign to the purposes of this publication. Let the dead past bury its dead. Honoring it highly; cherishing it tenderly; accepting gratefully the lessons it teaches of moral and economical import—of ethics and education and business—let the record be laid aside. Let the present be grasped and so wisely wielded and worked that we may go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly hope.

"Heart within and God overhead."

Laid out with masterly skill by pioneer engineering and surveying in 1787, and that year incorporated, the South Carolina Legislature held its first session here in January, 1791—ninety-seven years ago—showing that this publication is on the eve of the Centennial of Columbia's official existence as the capital

of South Carolina, an event which might appropriately be made the high occasion of commemorative rites.

Unvisited by earthquake shock, or cyclone rage, or pestilential touch, or war's ravages, Columbia grew and flourished and waxed prosperous and stood in strength and beauty until laid in ashes by the Federal troops who reached Columbia February 17th, 1865, during the night of which memorable day the wanton burning of Columbia was consummated.

Up to that period, which marks a new epoch in the history of this city, Columbia had become the centre of much wealth, culture, and refinement. The picture of the city as it stood with its unburnt robes and its untouched diadem rises before the mind's eye of the writer, and as the canvas, instinct with life and odorous with the perfume of the past, unfolds itself, he seems to feel once more the touch of a vanished hand, and to hear again the sounds of voices that are still for evermore.

But enough of this. Let this dream of a beauty dead, fade away, and come we into the sunlight of the present day. The theme is not this city's disaster and destruction. It is her resurrection and her rehabilitation, and—Heaven assenting—her ascension to heights never reached before in her palmiest day. To get ready the robes of her ascension, this is our present duty.

Hence the purpose of this pamphlet is to exhibit in a condensed form, in logical order of arrangement, and with strict regard to the truth, the resources and advantages of Columbia as a place of residence and a business mart. The object is to show accurately its resources, religious, educational, industrial; its banking, railroad, and river facilities; its

hygienic advantages and general attractions, extenuating naught and setting down nothing in exaggeration of the facts of the case. No *boom*—fit word of recent usage to express exaggeration, false statements, and fallacious reasoning, to come back like an Australian missile weapon, with inevitable reactionary force, is here designed; but, on the contrary, with confidence even in such wounds as the truth gives, to say nothing of the power that it ever carries, it is intended to give a plain, unvarnished exposition of this city's real condition and its reasonable expectations. Fortunately for us, we have a cause that can stand upon its real merit—a case that is good in court—requiring no artful declaration, no labored plea, and no technical support.

It will be seen how Columbia has risen, phoenix-like, from her ashes, and how, since the disastrous night of February 17, 1865, she has breast-
ed the blows of circumstance, and from the nettle, danger, plucked the flower, safety. Some philosophers there are in our midst who have bewailed the city's inactivity and decried her present fortunes. This pamphlet will refute such erroneous creed. As the panorama of Columbia's industries, rising or risen, is unfolded before the eye in these pages, a new revelation will come to many, as doubt vanishes before the light of truth. The city has indeed done well. She deserves to be credited, especially since the redemption of 1876, with large mental and industrial achievements. Linking progress with prudence; combining moral methods with material development; holding fast to the divine alliance of ethics and economics, the future of the capital is sure, carrying with it, as it does, the well

grounded hopes of a "house founded upon a rock." So may it be! And heaven prosper the good and the true. * * *

After gathering material and composing the foregoing introduction, I ascertained that Dr. D. P. Robbins, an experienced historian, was compiling a pamphlet similar to the one I had in view, and already had much matter in type. As his design covers my proposed field, and as Dr. Robbins's record for sixteen years as a correspondent, journalist, and local historian, with his special testimonials in the last named department, and the advance proof-sheets before me of his sketch, give me assurance that his work will be well done, I have receded from my enterprise, as announced to the public. I further yield the field in Dr. Robbins's favor and bespeak for his work the support and good will of the citizens of Columbia. Since I am impressed with the importance of presenting at this time the resources of Columbia through the medium of a wide distribution of the proposed pamphlet, I hope it will appear that the opportunity and the writer have met for the advancement of South Carolina's capital.

JOHN P. THOMAS.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 25, 1888.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

South Carolina principally lies between 32° and 35° North latitude, and covers an area of over 30,000 square miles. The name dates back more than two and a half centuries and its origin is somewhat obscure. The eastern boundary of the State lies on the Atlantic coast, is interspersed with numerous bays, sounds,

and inlets, and is too flat to be attractive or healthy. There are a few good harbors, the most noted of which is Charleston and Beaufort harbor, the entrance to Port Royal.

The low country of the eastern portion of the State is covered with a small growth of pine, and the middle country is comprised principally of the low sand hills which have a clay subsoil and give good rewards to the husbandman. West of this is a belt called the ridge, where the land rises abruptly and continues to ascend, exhibiting beautiful alternations of hill and dale, till it terminates at the extreme northwest of the State in the Blue Ridge, the highest peak of which in South Carolina is Table Mountain, some twenty miles from Greenville, and which is 4,000 feet above the sea.

The Savannah River forms the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia; the other principal rivers are the Great Pee Dee, the Santee, and the Edisto. The Santee is navigable for its entire length, and its tributaries, the Congaree and Wateree, by aid of canals, are navigable for small boats nearly to the mountains, about 200 or 300 miles from the ocean. The State has a profusion of rivers and streams, and almost every county abounds in good water power.

MINERALS, PRODUCTS, ETC.

The granite and limestone formations of the State are numerous and beautiful. Copper, iron, lead, and bismuth are found in the various sections and the richest deposit of bone phosphate on the continent comes to the surface in Charleston County.

South Carolina has its sulphur and magnesia waters at Glenn Spring in Spartanburg County and its pic-

turesque cascades at the Falls of Saluda, in the mountain country, where the waters have a descent of from 300 to 400 feet.

The products of the State are greatly diversified, the low lands being adapted to rice, corn, cotton; the oak and pine lands of the interior to cotton, corn, potatoes, etc., and the pine uplands to fruits, cereals, and vegetables. Bordering on the mountain range of the Blue Ridge, wheat, barley, corn, and oats flourish, while apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and small fruits in general grow luxuriantly. The fig tree thrives up to an elevation of about 1,500 feet. The principal soil of the State, excepting on the coast, is a red clay with slight admixture of sandy loam.

HEALTHFULNESS.

Statistics show three-fourths of the days as clear and pleasant while the climate in general is very equable and perhaps excelled in this respect by no States in the Union unless it be Florida and Pacific California. The central and high lands of the State are timbered with yellow pine, water oak, hickory, and the northern limit of magnolia. The average daily range of temperature is a fraction less than at Santa Barbara, Cal., the heat of summer seldom exceeding 95°, and but few days in winter reaching the freezing point, while heavy dews and fogs are very infrequent at any season of the year. In point of healthfulness, picturesque scenery, and prospects for future developments the Piedmont region of South Carolina is very desirable. Columbia is located in one of the healthiest sections of the United States and is fast gaining a reputation as a favorable resort for invalids.

MANUFACTURING INDUCEMENTS.

While the mercantile interests of a community are an essential feature and the professional talent a necessary part of a city, it is generally admitted that thriving manufacturing industries are the great *desideratum*, and give more permanency and rapidity of growth to any place than all other interests combined. The merchant brings to us the commodities of commerce and is usually generous in dividing his profits to charities and enterprises of public good, but the legitimate manufacturer opens a permanent investment for capital at remunerative rates, gives employment to the laborers of a community, and enhances the values of all farm products in his immediate section. Columbia, with her numerous railroads, navigable river, new canal for water power, and healthy location, offers superior inducements to those who may desire to make investments within her borders. Lands are cheap, laborers plenty, educational advantages of high grade, her citizens noted for their culture, hospitality, and generous welcome towards good citizens from other States or countries.

POLITICAL STATUS.

South Carolina, claiming her original sovereignty, entered at the head of the Southern States in the recent armed protest against the predominance and sectional legislation of the Northeast. The fortunes of war decided against her, and she has accepted the result in good faith, and no State in the Union is more faithful or truer to her pledges. Her system of slavery (originally forced upon her, and repugnant to the moral and religious sentiment of the world,) abolished, by which her opulent planters were enabled to do

without every other branch of industry but that of cultivating the soil, as a general thing their whole attention being given to the raising of the great staple of commerce. Often even their bread and meat were imported from other parts of the world; their tools and implements brought from the North or from Europe. Thus slavery, which enriched the people by means of the great profits of their staple produce, in reality impoverished them by making them dependent on others, and thus preventing that universal and close industry which enables a commonwealth to create within itself all that is requisite to the necessities and comforts of life. This complete dependence was exemplified in the blockade of ports in the South during the late war. Instead of repining and sorrowing over the lost comforts and riches of the past, the citizens of South Carolina are boldly and manfully meeting the necessities of the present. The courage and fortitude with which they have met all the vicissitudes, political and social, the patience with which they have endured the revolutions and disasters that have occurred during and since the war, are harbingers of better and brighter days.

—o—

COLUMBIA CITY,

The county seat of Richland County, and capital of the State, is located near north latitude 34°, stands some 200 feet above the Congaree at its formation by the Broad and Saluda Rivers, and about 350 above the level of the sea. The Assembly of South Carolina in 1786 selected the site for the State government on lands then covered with forest trees and owned by Colonel

Thomas Taylor. The place was platted 100 years ago by far-sighted, liberal minded men, who laid out streets 100 feet wide with some avenues 150 feet, hewed down the oak, hickory, and pine, and laid the foundation for a beautiful city, on a picturesque hill top overlooking the mountains and valleys for scores of miles around. Many of the streets have in addition to the stately elms that shade the side walks, a handsome row of trees in the centre of the driveway, and these, with the magnificent lawns and well trimmed shrubbery, which surround the numerous mansions here, give to Columbia an air of freedom and picturesqueness not usually found in cities a hundred years old. The Legislature met here for the first time in 1791, and Jan., 1891, should be celebrated in fitting style as the centennial of the place.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The primitive settlers of South Carolina were subjected to unceasing toils, hardships, and privations, as well as to the rigors of war from the savages and from the hostile French. The foundation of Charleston was laid in 1680, and the Colony of South Carolina was one of the first to respond with men and means in support of the struggle for liberty, against the mother country. Her patriotic sons have been numbered by scores among the great statesmen of the country, and the names of Jackson and Calhoun, who filled the offices of President and Vice President, are on the roll of immortal fame, while there are many others that deserve a prominent mention; but as we said at the start, the object of this publication is not to laud living men nor write obituaries, but to illustrate the great natural

manufacturing facilities of this section and demonstrate that the people of this State are beginning to realize the advantages which they possess for the conversion of cotton and other products of our soil into the manufactured staples of commerce. Not only should immense factories for the production of cotton and hemp goods be located here, but our abundant and valuable native woods make it eminently practical to start large furniture, carriage, and general wood manufacturing establishments. We also have in this vicinity fine kaolin for porcelain, elegant clay for stone and pottery ware, and extensive mineral deposits. These facts coupled with our superior water power, extensive railroad system, new canal advantages, with abundance of cheap laborers in the vicinity, furnish every requisite to successful manufacturing. These great natural advantages have already been utilized by the progressive and public spirited citizens of Charleston, and other cities of the State, where cotton manufactories have been put in successful operation, and Columbia is but just awakening to the fact that her combined advantages are equalled by few and surpassed by no city in the South. The town is two miles square, regularly divided by streets at right angles into blocks of four acres each. The roadways are macadamized and some of the sidewalks are paved. The plat is sufficiently level for good building sites, has a porous soil that readily absorbs the rain and surrounding fermentations, while its great elevation gives it pure air and admirable drainage facilities. It has no stagnant water pools or surrounding marshes.

THE DOOM OF WAR.

Up to February, 1865, Columbia boasted of her many magnificent residences and fine mercantile establishments, but when taken by a victorious foe, she became a prey to the fire fiend in their hands, and two-thirds of her buildings, covering eighty-four blocks and 1,426 buildings, were laid in ashes. The old State House with its legislative library of 25,000 volumes, all the depots, fair buildings, the halls and regalias of fraternal orders, mercantile stocks, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of private and public property went up in smoke.

THE RECOVERY

Has been wonderful and there are now but few places where any traces remain of this devastation of twenty-three years ago; but on the burned district have arisen scores of substantial two and three story brick business structures, church edifices of imposing architectural design, public buildings of magnificence, tasty and attractive residences and cottages, interspersed here and there with superb mansions of royal surroundings.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETS.

Columbia has an outlet by rail in five different directions, the river advantages from above and below, the canal scheme fast assuming definite shape to give cheap water power and foster manufacturing interests, while she is gaining a well merited notoriety as a cotton market. Our present railroads reach toward every point of the compass, the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Road now building, will still add to our facilities, and the connection via Spartanburg, Asheville and Cum-

berland Gap, with the Charleston, Kentucky and Western, (now chartered and surveyed from Cincinnati to the Gap, almost in an air line across the State of Kentucky,) will bring us into direct communication with the great trunk lines of the North, shorten the distance to Cincinnati by 100 miles, put us into intimate relations with over twenty lines of railroads that centre at the Queen City, and our city will be on the veritable short line to Florida, via Cumberland Gap, Asheville, Columbia, and Charleston or Augusta.

Improvements in the navigability of the Congaree River are very much needed and the force of public opinion will doubtless constrain Congress to appropriate the limited amount necessary. Captain W. H. Bixby, the United States Engineer, reports that the \$5,000 spent for this purpose in 1887 opened up forty-seven miles, and that now the obstruction of the South Carolina Railway bridge alone deprives Columbia from a free communication with the ocean by steamer. This obstruction to commerce should be removed at once by a sufficient appropriation to cover the expense of the necessary change.

WINTER SANITARIA.

A correspondent of the *Atlanta Constitution*, instituting a comparison between Columbia and the principal cities of the South Atlantic States, writes in the following glowing style:

"As a pleasure retreat and health resort it is certainly superior to them all. The climate of Columbia is unsurpassed. It is mild and equable—a medium between that of Florida and Virginia, combining the advantages of both. As far back as our meteorological record carries us

the difference between the coldest and hottest summers has ranged between 88° and 94°, and that between the coldest and mildest winters, for a few particular days, from 60° to 21°, the thermometer rarely falling below freezing point, and indicating an annual mean of 67° Fahrenheit. As attractive as is Columbia in other regards, its healthfulness must prove its principal charm.

"This section of the State is eminently salubrious, presenting as it does a favorable exhibit of all the features essential to health, such as elevation, drainage, dryness of air and exemption from epidemic and malarial visitations. Situated so high on sandy and porous soil, which drinks in the rain and prevents humidity of atmosphere and the noxious influence consequent upon the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter, removed far from the miasmatic generation of stagnant marshes and ponds, and possessing an affluence of pure spring water, distributed in pipes throughout the city, Columbia is comparatively free from zymotic diseases, and absolutely so from those of a malignant or epidemic character. Cholera, yellow fever, and similar diseases, though more than once brought here, have never been known to spread, whilst innumerable witnesses testify to the advantages to be derived from a residence here in the treatment of that class of diseases which depend for their cure upon climatic influences, such as pulmonary affections (including consumption, bronchitis, and asthma), or upon a change of climate, as dyspepsia, liver and kidney diseases, and rheumatism. It is claimed by the physicians of Columbia (and there are several distinguished ones here), that the city is the healthiest of its

size in the United States. The mortality reports recently published bear out Columbia's medical men and prove the justness of their proud boast. Northern invalids and tourists now sojourning here who have spent winters in Florida, California, and Aiken, assert that Columbia is equal in every way, and superior in many particulars, to any of these places."

SOME PROMINENT FEATURES.

* At the lower end of Main street stands the State House, which will be described further on. Near its northwest corner is a very perfect semblance (in iron) of a palmetto tree, which was raised as a fitting tribute to the South Carolinians who fell in Mexico. Just at the entrance to the grounds is the imposing monument, raised by South Carolina women, to the memory of the brave men from this State who fell during the war. On the side hill a block or two from the centre of Main street lies Sidney Park, a handsome field of twenty acres, which is owned by the city, and where nature and art have combined to make a lovely resting spot during our numerous sunny days. Near the upper end of Main street on a commanding eminence, stands the Government Building, and from which an exquisite view of the city and its surroundings may be had. The Governor's residence, occupying the site of the old arsenal, with its fine shrubbery and well cultivated grounds, makes a handsome mark of distinction. The property of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Association (containing about fifty acres), is in the northwest suburbs of the city, and with its fields for the exhibition of machinery, etc., is quite an attraction. Elmwood

Cemetery is worthy of more than a brief reference, with its commanding view, splendid monuments and finely kept lawns where sleep the honored dead. The several manufactories, water works, new canal, State University, public and private schools, will command a share of our space farther on.

—o—

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICIALS.

Perhaps no city of like size in the United States has so many costly public buildings as Columbia, and a dozen of these are worthy of more than a passing notice. The State House, Government Building, Court House, City Hall, Penitentiary, Insane Asylum, State University, Female College, Public Schools, etc., are deserving of a fair share of space in this publication, and it is also proper that a brief historical reference should be made of the incumbent officials; but without flattery or fulsome praise, which are always in bad taste and only relished by men of small calibre. As first in costliness and importance we shall give an outline of

THE STATE HOUSE.

The State Records were removed to Columbia December 1st. 1790, and the Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia the first Monday of January 1791, and as an advertisement to the world of the beauties of this city, and a fitting tribute to the memory of the past, the Legislature this year should appropriate an ample sum with which to celebrate their centennial anniversary at Columbia in Jan., 1891. The oldest building used, of which we have any record, is a part of that

now occupied by the Normal School. Further on in history the old State House was built a few rods west of the present structure, and which stood until it was destroyed by the ravages of war on February 17th, 1865. Prior to this, however, the grand old government of South Carolina, feeling her importance, had determined to have a Capitol building not surpassed by any of the States. Incomplete plans were made about 1850, for the stupendous work, a foundation was laid, but before it had reached the first story it was found to have settled from its ponderous weight, the entire superstructure was removed and piling driven down at the insecure points, cribbed and cemented in order to make a solid and lasting foundation.

About this time Governor Manning wrote to Baltimore in search of the best architect that could be found, and was referred to John R. Niersee, who was then engaged on the plans for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. In 1851, Mr. Niersee began his labors in Columbia, and a year later removed his family to this place, where he continued in architectural pursuits until the war, removing to Baltimore and returning to Columbia when the work was continued, where he served until his death a couple of years since.

The original designs were very elaborate and contemplated an expenditure of eight to ten millions of dollars. The present building was begun about 1852, and the structure progressed slowly, as is the case usually with enterprises of such gigantic moment, under the direction of General James Jones as superintendent, and the rough enclosure was nearly completed, when

all of the public energies of the State were given to the Confederacy and the work nearly at a stand still for a time. When Columbia was taken by Sherman it was estimated that a million dollars worth of finished or unfinished sculptural and other work, designed to go in or on to the edifice, was destroyed, and the entire cost of the Capitol up to the present date has been between four and five millions. The west wall of the structure received the mark from a shell or two, but the walls are like those of a citadel and would withstand with impunity a considerable bombardment, so that the fortunes of war have only left a relic of interest in the mark of the shells.

The granite for the main structure was secured within two miles of the city, and the recent work of cornices, etc., was shipped from Fairfield County. The Assembly and Senate Halls are gorgeously furnished and handsomely finished, but there remains to be much labor and expense before the various offices will have received the final touches or the completion of the superstructure brought to a close.

PAST GOVERNORS.

South Carolina has had a long list of honored Governors, and as a matter of interest to all, we reproduce the entire list:

Under Proprietary rule first came in 1670, William Sayle; 1671-74 and '84, Jos. West; 1672, John Yeamans; 1682-85, Joseph Morton; 1686, James Colleton; 1690, Seth Sothill; 1692, Philip Ludwell; 1693, Thomas Smith; 1694-96, Joseph Blake; 1695, John Archdale; 1700, James Moore; 1703, Nathaniel Johnson; 1709, Edward Tyne; 1710, Robert Gibbes; 1712, Charles Craven; 1716, Robert

Daniel; 1717, Robert Johnson; 1719, James Moore.

A temporary Republican government was organized in 1720, and the Governors from that until the Revolutionary war were:

1721, Frank Nicholson; 1725, Arthur Middleton; 1730, Robert Johnson; 1735, Thomas Broughton; 1737, William Bull; 1743, James Glenn; 1756, Wm. H. Littleton; 1760-63-69, Wm. Bull; 1762, Thomas Boone; 1766, Charles G. Montague; 1775, William Campbell.

Beginning with the Revolutionary war came John Rutledge, who was re-elected in 1779; Rawlins Lowndes having served a year in the meantime.

1782, John Mathews; 1783, Benj. Guerard; 1785 and '94, Wm. Moultrie; 1787, Thos. Pinckney; 1789, 1796 and 1806, Chas. Pinckney; 1792, Arnoldus Vanderhorse; 1798, Edward Rutledge; 1800 and 1808, John Drayton; 1802, Jas. B. Richardson; 1804, Paul Hamilton; 1810, Henry Middleton; 1812, Joseph Alston; 1814, David R. Williams; 1816, Andrew Pickens; 1818, John Geddes; 1820, Thomas Bennett; 1822, J. L. Wilson; 1824, Richard I. Manning; 1826, John Taylor; 1828, Stephen D. Miller; 1830, James Hamilton; 1832, Robert Y. Hayne; 1834, George McDuffie; 1836, Pierce M. Butler; 1838, Patrick Noble; 1840, John P. Richardson; 1842, Jas. H. Hammond; 1844, William Aiken; 1846, David Johnson; 1848, W. B. Seabrook; 1850, J. H. Means; 1852, John L. Manning; 1854, James H. Adams; 1856, R. F. W. Allston; 1858, Wm. H. Gist; 1860, F. W. Pickens; 1862, M. L. Bonham; 1864, A. G. Magrath; 1866, Jas. L. Orr; 1868, Robert K. Scott; 1872, F. J. Moses, Jr.; 1874, D. H. Chamberlain; 1876, Wade Hampton, who was

re-elected in 1878, but chosen to United States Senate, and W. D. Simpson officiated until his election as Supreme Judge in 1879, when Thomas B. Jeter succeeded as Governor for a short time. In 1880, came Johnson Hagood; 1882, Hugh S. Thompson, who was re-elected in 1884, and a short remainder of his term served out by John C. Sheppard.

PRESENT GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, Hon. John P. Richardson, is a native of Clarendon County, this State, and his father, also of the same name, wore the executive robes of this Commonwealth in 1840, having been elected to the office of Chief Magistrate while officiating as a member of Congress. General Richardson, great grandfather of the present executive, moved to South Carolina from Virginia before the Revolutionary war, and his son, James B. Richardson, granduncle of the present Governor, held the Gubernatorial office of the State in 1802-4, this making the third Governor among the Richardsons in direct family succession. Governor Richardson was educated in South Carolina College, and a member of the Assembly 1856 to 1862. He was an Aid-de-camp on the staff of General Cantej in the Confederate army, and after the war a member of the Convention to form a State Provisional Government. He again served the State in the House and Senate, and in 1880, was elected State Treasurer, having been re-elected in 1884 for a third term, and in 1886 as Governor of the State.

Louis R. Chazal, a native of Charleston, and manufacturing chemist in that city for several years, officiates as Private Secretary for the Governor.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hon. Wm. L. Mauldin is a native of Greenville County, S. C., and in 1877 was elected as Mayor of the city of Greenville. In 1882 he was elected to the Legislature, and two years later chosen as President of the Senate. Governor Mauldin has taken an active part in the development of the railroads of this State and is a progressive official.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Wm. D. Simpson, the Chief Justice of the State, was born in 1823, graduated from the South Carolina College in 1843, served in the Legislature and State Senate a number of terms, was Lieutenant Colonel of a South Carolina regiment in the late war, and later a member of the Confederate Congress. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1876 and again in 1878, and when General Wade Hampton was sent to the United States Senate, Lieutenant Governor Simpson became Governor of South Carolina. In 1880 he was elected Chief Justice of the State and re-elected in 1886. Justice Simpson was elected to Congress in 1868, but the seat was given to his opponent.

Associate Justice Henry McIver graduated from the old South Carolina College, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, and served after the war as Solicitor General of the Eastern Circuit. He then practised law at Cheraw until placed in his present responsible position eleven years since.

Associate Justice Samuel McGowan was born in Laurens District in 1820, graduated from the South Carolina College in 1841, was afterwards admitted to the bar, and in 1846 he was in the famous Palmetto

Regiment in the Mexican war, and was aid to General Quitman in the storming of Chapultepec. Judge McGowan became Major General of the State militia, and was appointed to the command of a brigade which was known as McGowan's through the Confederate service. He was elected Associate Justice in 1880.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court, Albert M. Boozer, is a native of Lexington County, attended the South Carolina College and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1864. He practised law for a time in North Carolina, returned to his native State and in 1868 was appointed to his present position, which he has held ever since. Deputy Supreme Court Clerk, J. A. Sawyer, is also from Lexington, and was appointed as an assistant four years ago. He is reading law preparatory to admission to practice.

Supreme Court Librarian, Robert A. Lynch, was born at Cheraw, in Chesterfield County, educated in Europe, came to Columbia in 1874, and in 1877 was appointed Librarian. Mr. Lynch was admitted to the Bar in 1880 and practises in all the courts.

The Attorney General is not exactly a part of the Supreme Court, but his connections with it in legal matters are very intimate, and we place his mention here. Hon. Jos. H. Earle is a native of Greenville, graduated from the Furman University of that place in 1867, was admitted in 1869 and practised law at Anderson and Sumter prior to his election as Attorney General in 1886.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. W. Z. Leitner is a native of Fairfield County, but for thirty years past a resident of Kershaw. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and

was First Lieutenant of a company from Camden that supported the battery of Morris Island at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He left the army as Major, and served two terms as Representative from the Kershaw District, and later as District Judge. Judge Leitner was a member of the State Senate 1882-6, and in the latter year was elected as Secretary of State.

U. R. Brooks, of Edgefield County, is Chief Clerk in the office of Secretary of State, having officiated for some years as travelling agent for public lands prior to accepting his present position in December, 1886.

D. H. Means, of Fairfield County, is General Agent for Public Lands, having been an active surveyor and railroad engineer for some time prior to taking the position of Agent for Public Lands in December, 1878.

V. F. Martin is the present Traveling Agent for the Public Lands of South Carolina. There is now on hand of lands that have been forfeited to the State about one million acres of an average value of \$3 per acre.

STATE TREASURER.

Captain Isaac S. Bamberg is a native of Bamberg, Barnwell County, and served in the Confederate army as Captain of the First South Carolina Volunteers. He was successful in mercantile trade before and after the war, and is connected with the banking business in his native town. He was a member of the Wallace House and elected to the supervision of the State funds in November, '86.

W. J. Laval, Chief Clerk in the Treasurer's office, is a native of Charleston, and an old employee in the State House, having been twice State Treasurer, for a term Comptroller General of South Carolina,

and in 1878 United States Commissioner to the French Exposition at Paris.

John Taylor, the bookkeeper, is a direct descendant from Col. Thos. Taylor, who sold the present site of Columbia to the State government a hundred years ago.

C. O. Martindale, of Charleston, has officiated as Bond and Stock Clerk for some ten years past.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The financial accounts of the State are under the charge of Hon. John S. Verner, a native of Oconee County, and a member of the famous Wallace House of 1876. He was elected a member of the House again in 1880, and in '87 to his present responsible position. Mr. Verner has officiated as Secretary of the last two State Conventions and stands high among the political leaders of this State.

Winthrop Williams, a native of Charleston, has officiated as Clerk here since the war and as Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's office for ten years. He was Adjutant of the 27th S. C. Regiment in the "late unpleasantness."

T. B. Barker, of Berkeley County, has acted as principal bookkeeper in the office for a half dozen years past.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Hon. James H. Rice is a Charlestonian by birth and present resident of Ninety-Six, Abbeville County. He graduated from Furman University 1858, was admitted to law practice in '59, was elected to the House of Representatives in '78. Mr. Rice was elected to his present office in December '86, and is reported to be an indefatigable worker in the cause of education.

Charles M. Tew, of Charleston,

thirteen years a resident of Columbia, has officiated as Clerk in the Department of Education for eleven years past and is fully acquainted with the duties of the office.

The State is just getting nicely to work on the free school system, having now 3,760 schools, an increase of 100 during the past year. In 1887 there were 86 school buildings erected, of which six were log, one brick, and the balance frame. South Carolina has over a million inhabitants, and the average school attendance is 125,000, of whom 65,000 are colored. A total of \$368,585 is paid annually to teachers.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The military affairs of the State and accoutrements of war are under the supervision of Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., a native of Edgefield Co., and son of ex-Gov. Bonham. The militia is divided into four brigades, each having a battery, cavalry and infantry. There are about 4,500 men on the rolls mostly equipped, and the expense account to the militia for last year was \$13,000. Adjutant General Bonham was elected to this charge Nov., 1886.

Col. John Scoffin is on the staff and officiates as Assistant Adjutant General and Chief Clerk. He is a native of England, and came to South Carolina in Jan., 1870, and to Columbia some fifteen years ago. Col. Scoffin became an American citizen in November, 1876, and is enthused with his adopted country. He was appointed by Gov. Jeter to fill the unexpired term of General Moise, resigned.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

Major H. Clay Richardson is a native of Virginia, and fourteen years in South Carolina. He was

formerly local editor of the *Register*, for several years the correspondent of the *News and Courier* from this place, and was appointed State Librarian to fill out the vacancy caused by the death of J. T. Sims. A magnificent room in the State House has been designed for the Library, but it is now undergoing completion and the Major has on hand forty-five cords of books that he is removing from place to place for security. If the work is ever completed, the Library will make a handsome showing.

Major Richardson served in the Confederate army, but received his present title from General Hampton of the State troops.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Milledge L. Bonham, Sr., was appointed nine years ago as Commissioner for Railroads and held the office alone for four years, when the law was amended and two more added to the commission, with Gov. Bonham still officiating as Chairman. Ex-Gov. Bonham is a native of Edgefield County and his official life is so well known as to scarce need repetition here. For nine years he has served the State faithfully in his present trust. Col. Duncan is ex-President of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, a native of Virginia, but an old resident of Union County. Mr. E. P. Jervey is a prominent and successful commercial citizen of Charleston. M. T. Bartlett, who acts as Secretary of the Board, is an efficient railroad man and well known in Columbia.

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The older this book becomes, the more valuable it will be for reference.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Work on the Government Building was commenced in August, 1871, and the structure completed in June of the centennial year at a total cost of over \$400,000. It was designed by A. B. Mullett, who moved away during the process of construction, leaving Wm. A. Potter as his successor. James A. Cochran, of Augusta, Me., officiated as superintendent of the work, and A. H. Monteith, of this place, assisted in various clerical duties throughout the entire time. The edifice is of native granite, the foundation stones being secured in the city and the main walls from the quarries of Winnsboro, some thirty-six miles distant, the structure having been designed, erected, and finished in a most unexceptionable manner, making an edifice of which any city in the world might well be proud.

THE POST-OFFICE

Occupies the ground floor of the government building, and its constant increase in volume of business is a certain index to the growth of the city. Postmaster W. H. Gibbes was appointed by President Cleveland July 1st, 1885, and receives a salary of \$2,500. He is also allowed \$2,500 for clerk hire, but considering the fact that at least five expert assistants are required, this is scarcely enough to fill the demands. R. W. McCullough is general mailing clerk; Mrs. A. A. T. Cunningham attends to the money order business; B. G. Thomas, to the registry department; H. A. Lindfors, at the delivery window, and Thos. D. Green assists in the registry and mailing departments, while the postmaster gives his personal attention to making out reports and the gene-

ral supervision of the office. The Department put on the free delivery system September 1st, 1887, with four carriers, (R. O. Thackham, Wm. H. Turner, Alfred Wallace, and Wm. A. Ford,) at a salary of \$50 per month each. Sixteen letter pouches are received by rail daily, thirteen country offices have semi-weekly, and three, weekly mails from Columbia. The number of packages handled daily averages 7,000 to 10,000. Postmaster Gibbes is a native of the city, served for ten years as County Treasurer, is a graduate of West Point Military School, and served as a Major of Artillery in the Confederate army.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Department of Internal Revenue for the District of South Carolina has its headquarters on the second floor of the government building. D. F. Bradley, the present Collector, was appointed June 1st, 1885, and has as Chief Deputy A. Bacon, office deputy L. T. Levin, Jr., clerks Mrs. C. LeConte and C. R. D. Burns. The annual amount collected averages over \$100,000. Major Bradley is a native of Pickens County, served in the Assembly two terms 1874-78, as State Senator, 1878 to 1882, and was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for five years. He originated the Pickens *Sentinel* and published it from 1871, until his removal to Columbia in 1885.

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AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The State Agricultural Building is said to have been erected by the funds of the State, when State Treasurer Parker held sway, and cost \$50,000 to \$60,000. When the revolution in political matters "turned the

rascals out," the title to the building was found in private hands, and its purchase and improvements have since, cost the State nearly \$30,000. The basement is used for heavy storage. The Exhibition Department is in charge of Capt. A. P. Brown, of Barnwell, who has been with the Department since 1881, and the store room embraces many fine specimens of granites, ancient remains of animals, productions and manufactured goods, etc., worthy of inspection by the student of nature, and doubtless contains the largest collection of phosphate deposit specimens in the world. A hall for conventions and rooms for general offices are on the second floor, while the Analytical Department occupies the third story and is in charge of State Chemist, Philip E. Chazal, a native of Charleston.

Hon. A. P. Butler, the Commissioner of Agriculture, is a native of Aiken County, and commanded the First S. C. Volunteers during the late war, surrendering his regiment with General Lee at Appomattox. He served as State Senator from Aiken County, and was elected Commissioner in '79, being now on his fifth term of service.

Major L. A. Ransom, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Commissioner's Clerk, is a native of Aiken, and served that County, as Treasurer, three years prior to accepting his present position in 1879.

The members of the Board of Agriculture for the State at large are Hon. Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell, and Hon. D. P. Duncan, of Union, while the Judicial Circuits, from one to eight, are represented as follows: Hon. J. Stoney Porcher, Eutawville; Hon. John Lawton, Lawtonville; Hon. James McCutcheon, Church;

Hon. H. L. Buck, Port Harelsion; Hon. W. A. Ancrum, Camden; Hon. R. A. Love, Chester; Hon. T. J. Moore, Moore's; Hon. B. F. Crayton, Anderson, S. C., all experienced and efficient public men.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

From statistics gathered for the *Charleston News and Courier* by Major Ransom, and other publications of the State Board of Agriculture we compile the following valuable information.

In the past eight years South Carolina has increased in taxable property over twenty millions of dollars, approximating at this date \$150,000,000. The increase in value of railroads for that period has been nine millions.

The total value of farm productions, manufactured and mineral products, live stock and fruits and vegetables in 1880 was \$72,522,405, and in 1887 \$101,682,530, an increase of \$29,160,125. The detailed amounts are:

Industries.	1880.	Product.
Farm productions.....	\$41,969,749	
Manufactured products...	16,738,008	
Live stock.....	12,279,412	
Mineral products.....	1,371,939	
Fruits and vegetables.....	163,297	

Total.....\$72,522,405

1887.

Farm productions.....	\$46,968,292
Manufactured products...	31,975,103
Live stock	19,781,098
Mineral products.....	2,093,028
Fruits and vegetables.....	865,009

Total.....\$101,682,530

The rapid rise in the value of manufactured products is an important feature of the industrial development of the State, and speaks

highly of the additional wealth which manufacturing industries are destined to give to this State.

The value of farm products for 1887 is given in detail as follows :

Cotton, per lb.....	8.62	\$23,476,328 64
Corn, per bushel.....	66	11,543,855 40
Rice, per pound.....	2	1,355,658 40
Peas, per bushel.....	78	620,341 80
Irish potatoes.....	85	315,629 65
Sweet potatoes.....	48	1,534,939 68
Hay, per 100 pounds...	65	434,421 00
Pea vine hay.....	60	1,287,884 00
Fodder, per 100 lbs.....	78	2,588,789 60
Sugarcane, per gal.....	51	152,850 00
Sorghum, per gallon...	47	307,351 95
Tobacco, per pound.....	10	33,362 30
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1 04	1,168,299 68
Oats, per bushel.....	54	2,160,580 50

\$46,968,292 60

The value per acre of Irish potatoes was \$71.45; sugarcane, \$52.12; sweet potatoes, \$36.85; sorghum, \$29.43; hay, \$19.20; rice, \$17.04; cotton, \$15, and all cereals less than ten dollars to the acre, thus showing potatoes and sugarcane to be the most valuable crops.

The acreage of cotton in 1870 was 601,764, while that of 1880 was 1,527,959, and 1887 showed 1,714,937 acres with a total yield of 605,000 bales. The rice crop of 1887 was 67,782,920 pounds.

The result of the year's work on the farms may be briefly summed up. The farmers are in better condition, financially, than for several years; debts have been more generally paid than usual; the barns contain more grain and hay; provisions of home production are more plentiful; the practice of economy has become more common; farm labor is more efficient, and the new year opens with much brighter prospects than at any time since January, 1883. While the crop of 1887 was not a very abundant one, the circumstances connected with it have made

it, in a great measure, a profitable one.

In cattle raising there has been a marked increase as our live stock quotations from 1880 to 1887 given above show an increase of over seven and a half millions of dollars.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The growth of manufactures in the State for the last seven years has been steady and satisfactory, but during the year just closed the interest in manufacturing industries has been so quickened that the industrial development in this direction may be considered something more than the normal growth, even in these days of Southern progress and prosperity. For several years preceding 1887 the general depression prevailing throughout the country affected, to some extent, the manufacturing establishments of South Carolina, but that period has been passed without disaster, and the natural reaction has quickly followed, bringing with it marked improvement in almost every industry. Capital has been freely invested in various enterprises, and many well established concerns have added to their investments and increased their capacity.

Cotton mills, fertilizer factories, lumber mills, flour, rice, and grist mills, foundries and machine shops, and general manufacturing has more than doubled during the present decade. The total number of hands employed in 1880 was 15,828, producing in goods \$16,738,008, on a capital of \$11,205,894.

In 1887 there were 34,417, workmen producing \$31,975,103 with a working capital of \$22,204,070.

There are now 29 cotton mills which are scattered into 13 counties, and while the mills of 1880 used

36,346 bales, those of 1887 used 110,000 bales. This is but a trifle over one-sixth of the production of the State, and with our superior manufacturing advantages, every pound raised in South Carolina should be made into the staple goods of commerce within her borders.

The fertilizer factories are principally around Charleston, although there is one at Beaufort, one at Port Royal, and the Home Standard Company at Greenville. In this line of industry there is nearly four million dollars of invested capital.

There is some difference of opinion regarding the advisability of putting further capital into the manufacture of cotton seed oil, but on another page we shall give a detail of the Columbia mills established a year or two since, and let the figures speak for themselves.

In kaolin and granite mining there is a large capital invested in this section of the State.

In 1880 the value of all mineral products of South Carolina, including gold, phosphates, and non-precious metals, was \$1,371,939, and in 1887 it had increased to \$2,093,028. These figures show conclusively that this State is destined to become one of the principal manufacturing States of the Union, and a quarter of a century hence we expect to see South Carolina compare favorably, if not outstrip in industrial enterprises, with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or other important States of the nation.

THE U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE

And South Carolina State weather service has rooms in the Agricultural Hall and is in charge of Sergeant Wm. Line, an Englishman, who has spent many years in the States, and who came to Columbia from Cleve-

land, O., a few months since. The Signal Service was begun in Columbia only a few months since, and for an estimate of the temperature of a year, we refer to records kept by Dr. E. E. Jackson, of this city, giving the highest and lowest temperature recorded in each month. January 77°-27°, February 71°-15°, the latter holding for a single day only, March 70°-29°, April 84°-39°, May 85°-54°, June 90°-60°, July 93°-64°, August 93°-67°, September 89°-53°, October 76°-39°, November 78°-30°, December 68°-26°.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The first Court House used by Richland County stood nearly opposite the present City Hall, and with its yard, occupied an acre of ground. This was torn down about 1850, and one of more modern architecture took its place, this latter going with the general destruction of war in 1865. Carolina Hall was erected after the fire and the lower part used by the general merchandise of Jas. G. Gibbs, while the upper part was used as a court house from 1868 to 1874. This was the place occupied by the Wallace Legislature in 1876.

The present Court House was erected in 1874 at a cost of about \$30,000, and is a handsome Corinthian style of Grecian architecture. Richland was part of County Craven of colonial days, and the fort at Granby, three miles south of this place, was a point of siege during the Revolutionary war.

CLERK OF COURT.

Edward R. Arthur, the Clerk of Court, is a native Columbian, his father having been the first Mayor of the place after the name was changed from Intendant to Mayor.

Mr. Arthur graduated from the Military Institute of Lexington, Va., July 4th, 1870, took the degree of LL. B. from the University of South Carolina in 1871, and commenced the practice of law. In 1880 he was elected Clerk of the Court, re-elected in 1884, and is just about closing his second term with credit to his ability as an officer.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The moneys of the county are in the hands of James S. Campbell, a native of the county, and in mercantile trade for twenty years prior to his being selected as County Treasurer at the last election. The average yearly collections of Richland foot up about \$80,000, which is again disbursed for the various public uses. Mr. Campbell is assisted in the clerical duties of his office by his son, R. E. Campbell.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Edward S. Percival was born in this county in 1823, and has a large plantation some seven miles from the city. He is a graduate of the South Carolina College and was the Captain of Company F. James Battalion of South Carolina Infantry. Captain Percival's duties are to keep the accounts of the returns and disbursements of moneys, and he is assisted by Thos. D. Hopkins, who is also a native of this county.

COUNTY SHERIFF.

Samuel W. Rowan, the County Sheriff, is a native Columbian, and lost an arm at the battle of Sharpsburg. Sheriff Rowan was for two years Clerk of the Market, and eight years ago was elected to his present high station, having been re-elected for a second four years' term. The Sheriff has charge of the jail, which

is located on Lincoln street. This is a brick structure, and his boarders average about twenty.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Lucius C. Sylvester was born in Sumter County, but for thirty years past has been a resident of this vicinity. Superintendent Sylvester graduated from the South Carolina University in 1861, and has been in educational pursuits since that time. He was elected as School Commissioner in 1878, and has been re-elected successively ever since. The number of schools in Richland County is 69, and total enrolment 5,388, with an average attendance throughout the school year of 3,067. The term in the city is nine months and outside five months. Ninety teachers are employed, and the pay roll foots up \$19,061.49.

MASTER FOR RICHLAND COUNTY.

The duties of Master for the county covers the labors formerly devolving upon the Commissioner in Equity and Master of Equity as they existed prior to 1870. John T. Seibels, the present Master, is a native of Columbia, and has held the office for five years. He is a graduate of the South Carolina University, and was admitted to law practice in 1872, continuing in that profession until he accepted his present office. He is assisted in the clerical work by his brother, Robert E. Seibels.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of County Commissioners are W. A. Black, Louis Marsteller, and P. B. Speigner, and the clerical work is in the hands of Arthur C. Moore, who also officiates as County Attorney. Mr. Moore is a native Columbian, graduated from

the South Carolina University, and was admitted in 1868. He has officiated in the Commissioners' office for five years past.

PROBATE JUDGE.

John H. Pearson is a native of the city, and on the death of Judge D. P. McDonald, Mr. Pearson was appointed to fill out his term, and since elected to the position of Probate Judge.

CITY HALL.

This building is a conspicuous landmark on Main street, but not commensurate with the vast amount expended for its construction. It was erected in 1874 under Radical rule, and the contract price was \$65,000, but opera house bonds were issued to the amount of over \$300,000, which all stood against the city when the present political faith took the control in 1876, besides some \$300,000 worth of railroad bonds had been used up in reckless expenditures as direct thefts, leaving a debt against the municipality of over one and a half million dollars. This has been reduced more than one half, with a less rate of taxation, and the city is now in a prosperous condition, and ready to encourage new industries. The municipality owns several valuable manufacturing sites, and with the new canal development, will hold forth large inducements to manufacturers. The canal will have a separate mention farther on.

THE OPERA HOUSE

Is a part of the City Hall, and was the scheme used by the Radicals to absorb the people's money. To foster that enterprise, some \$250,000 in bonds had been used

when Mr. Eugene Cramer, a scenic artist from New York, was given the management of the Columbia theatre a dozen years since. Mr. Cramer found the place a mere shell and at once set to work to make of it a first class stage and surroundings, which task he has admirably accomplished. He has here facilities for painting very large sized curtains, a large quantity of fine scenes, a fine carpenter shop, and has not only added largely to the paraphernalia of the Columbia Opera House, but to many prominent theatres of the South. Mr. Cramer has made several valuable inventions in theatrical hardware, which are on sale by J. R. Glancy, of Syracuse, N. Y., one of the largest opera furnishing houses in the country, and for which he holds the Southern agency.

The railroad train manufactured by Mr. C., brass piece of artillery, large safe, skiff, water scenes, etc., are very realistic, and the entire outfit of the Columbia Opera House, dressing rooms, scenery, etc., is exceptionally fine. The seating capacity is about 700, but a thousand persons can witness a play, on pressure. Some of the best talent of the country, Booth, Barrett, and other great stars, have used the Columbia stage. Mr. Cramer has earned a wide notoriety for his careful selections and good financial management and his reputation as a scenic artist is not excelled by any in the South.

MAYOR.

His Honor, John T. Rhett, is a native of Beaufort, but came to Columbia in childhood. He served as Lieutenant of the 2d South Carolina Cavalry in the late war, and returning to private life, commenced to practise law in 1865.

Mayor Rhett is now serving on a third two years' term as the highest official of the city.

CITY CLERK AND TREASURER.

William J. Cathcart, the City Clerk and Treasurer, is a native of Columbia, and was ticket agent of the Atlantic Coast Line here for several years prior to his election to office in 1884. Mr. Cathcart was Sergeant in the 3d South Carolina Battalion, which did heroic service for the Confederacy in the struggle between the States.

CITY AUDITOR AND ASSESSOR.

Henry P. Taylor, the City Auditor, comes from the original Taylors of Columbia, although born in Alabama, whither his parents had removed. He has, however, lived in Columbia since childhood, and was elected as Auditor in April, 1886. Mr. Taylor reports the assessed valuation of the city at \$4,025,000, and the levy for 1888 at ten mills. The annual revenue from licenses amounts to some \$18,000. The water works, reservoirs, etc., will be noted under a separate heading farther on.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

The care and supervision of streets devolves upon Hugh Weir, who first saw the light of day upon the Emerald Isle. Mr. Weir has been thirty years in America, and in the employ of Columbia city for about ten years, the first half of the time acting as Sergeant of police, and for five years past in his present capacity.

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Do not destroy this book, as you will want to refer to it again.

PENITENTIARY.

The State Penitentiary of South Carolina is located near the Congaree River, just in the edge of Columbia, and its successful management is one to which the State can refer with good grace.

The prison wall embraces within its enclosure about 11 acres, and besides giving a sufficient space for the various buildings and workshops, furnishes an area on which a handsome gardening business is done. There was raised last year on about five acres of ground, in cabbage—

10,930 heads.....	\$ 546 50
133 bushels tomatoes...	133 00
424 " okra	424 00
65 " onions....	97 50
200 " turnips.....	114 50
59 " Irish pota..	59 00
1,000 bu. Sw. potatoes..	500 00
Other products.....	509 50

Total.....\$2,384 00

On the Lexington farm of 250 acres improved, the value was \$4,602.32, more than half of which was cotton. Two places of Sims, two of Seegers, and the Aughtry farm are worked on shares, bringing a revenue last year of \$31,305.96, which, with the garden and Lexington farm, brought a total profit to the State of \$38,292.30. On the above farms a daily average of over 300 laborers have been employed.

In the tailor shop about 40 women and 8 men are worked. Four hand-loom are run, and the arrangements for pushing the shuttle have been perfected until an expert can produce 160 ticks per minute, although the average is but little more than half that number. A single workman can turn out 30 yards a day of 8 oz. goods, No. 6 yarn, but the

average is about 80 yards for the four looms. This is of the prison stripe, and is made up into clothing for the convicts. This department is in charge of J. Cartledge, who learned his trade at the Richmond manufactory, near Augusta, and handles his force of hands with good judgment, producing over \$4,000 worth of goods each year.

Ten men work in the blacksmith shop under charge of W. H. Miller, Jr., a Columbian, as foreman, and most of the work is for prison use, amounting in value to \$2,225.

Jas. Fraser, as foreman of stonework, reported for last year a value of \$13,483, which was principally for the 60 new cells that were added. He operated an average of 30 men as cutters and quarrymen.

The carpenter shop is under the watchful eye of C. E. Kirk, a native of this city, who has spent seven years as foreman of that work. Mr. Kirk has an average of 13 men, and reported \$6,321 in value last year. The engine room is cared for by W. D. Long, who has resided in Columbia for 30 years past, and who took charge of the new boiler and engines shortly after the explosion of the old boiler in March, 1886, when two men were killed and others injured.

Over 100 hands are employed within the prison walls in the manufacture of shoes for A. C. Dibert, and a similar number by M. A. Markley & Co., who operate the hosiery mills, which are also on the prison grounds. These industries will have a mention in our manufacturing pages. Besides the above, R. S. Pringle operates under contract over 100 men at Gregg's Phosphate Works, near Summerville; Rice & Coleman have over 100 grading a railroad in Chester County, and 100 have recently commenced

work on the Blackwell & Newberry Railroad.

In the Superintendent's report for the year ending October 31, 1887, we find the following summary: "On the 1st of November, 1886, there were in confinement 985 persons, viz., 64 white males and 5 white females, 878 colored males and 38 colored females. We have received during the year 37 white males and 4 white females, 500 colored males and 29 colored females, and we have recaptured 19 colored males and 2 white males, making in all 591, and for the whole year 1,576. The discharges and other casualties were 576, leaving in confinement on the 31st of October, 1887, 1,000 persons."

The discipline of this vast regiment has been for nine years past under W. H. Sligh, of this county, who was captain of a company in Nelson's Battalion throughout the war, and whose skill in handling this large family of convicts has shown itself in their good behavior. Capt. Sligh's guard force consists of Sergeant W. W. Adams, of Barnwell County, five corporals and 28 privates.

The Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Martin, reports the Penitentiary congregation as a very orderly one, and the accessions to the church for the year as 34. He is in need of additional literature, which will be thankfully received from any source.

Dr. D. S. Pope, the surgeon in charge, reports that the deaths in the immediate prison charge was but 24 per cent., but including those working out under contract 34 deaths occurred during the year with an average population of a little less than 1,000. The entire prison force is in charge of Superintendent Thomas J. Lipscomb and 5 directors.

Superintendent Lipscomb is from Newberry County, and has been in charge of the Penitentiary for nearly ten years. His able financial management and executive ability have been clearly demonstrated, and with this regiment of convicts in charge a revenue is returned to the State instead of a heavy expense, which is found to be the case in the majority of States. Besides this, the convicts who behave properly, as is usually the case, receive kind treatment, and with the exception of the stripes they wear, their place for sleep, the walls which bound them, and the coarse diet which they receive, the ordinary observer would notice but little difference between the South Carolina Penitentiary hands and the employes of any other great industrial works. They continue their labors with quietude and seeming interest, and but for the name and surroundings this appears to be as congenial a place for work as many regular factories. The S. C. Penitentiary is one immense industrial work, and the Superintendent and Directors should be highly complimented for its successful workings.

The brick buildings are valued at \$10,000, or over, and the granite five story cell structure is one of the best prison edifices on the continent. There are 625 cells, more than half of which have been erected during the superintendency of Col. Lipscomb, and the brick work has all been done under his charge. The main prison will have 1,000 cells when completed, and will have cost \$500,000. The women sleep in cots, in a large room securely locked. By next winter the entire prison will be heated by steam and lighted with gas. Some \$20,000 to \$30,000 has been added each year to the value of

State farms, machinery, or buildings, which more than makes up for the deficit between the receipts and expenditures, besides the large amount of free work that has been done upon the canal by convict labor. Of the farms worked by the convicts, 4,000 acres belong to Hon. John C. Seegers, an enterprising German, who came to this country forty years ago, now a member of the State Legislature, and who owns 3,000 acres in addition to the above. Eighty-five mules, and twice as many men, are required on Mr. Seegers's farms alone. W. G. Bateman, a native of this city, has charge of the clerical duties in the Superintendent's office and acts as secretary of the Board.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The statistics of insanity are a matter of interest to all, and we herewith reproduce a summary condensed from several annual reports made by Dr. P. E. Griffin, the Superintendent in charge of the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum. The number of insane in the United States by the census of 1870 was 37,432, and by that of 1880 was given as 91,997, an alarming increase of over 200 per cent., and in South Carolina increased from 333 to 1,112 during the same time. It is, however, quite probable that while insanity is on the increase, that the more careful summing up of statistics in the latter than in the former census, largely accounts for the apparent increase. Illustrating the relative ratio between the colder and more equable latitudes, we find that in the population of New England, there is one lunatic to every 342 persons; the middle States one to 425; western States, 591; Southern States, 773;

South Carolina, 895, and in Florida but one to a population of 1,065.

The expense of keeping, by the able management of the present Superintendent, has been reduced from a per capita of \$202 in 1877 to about \$140 at the present time. Among a large number of reports from various sections of the United States, we find this among the most economical in expense, some of them ranging three times as high. The clothing is made by the inmates, and a large share of the table necessities provided from the farm, which is principally operated by the male inmates. About five per cent. of the number in charge are paid for by friends. The average number under treatment is about 650, and the admissions during the year were 228, with 75 recoveries reported in the same time, which is over 33 per cent. One hundred and ten died during the year, which would be 12½ per cent. of the average population. Seven-twelfths of the inmates are white and the remainder colored, the sexes being about equally represented. Almost every profession or business is represented, about in accordance with its ratio, thus giving the preponderance to laborers, farmers, and housewives. Among causes given, heredity is credited with 7 per cent., and next in order comes epilepsy, domestic afflictions, intemperance, etc.

The yearly maintenance of the Asylum costs between \$70,000 and \$80,000, but considering the large number of inmates, the percentage that is restored to usefulness and the humanitarian achievements of this institution, the expense is very light, and the officials deserve high compliments for their success.

The Asylum was founded in 1822, the old portion having been com-

menced at that time, and is said to have been the third State Asylum in the new world. Additions have been made from time to time, and about 1855 the new Asylum was commenced, of which the male wing was built before the war, and most of the remainder during the past ten years.

In 1836 Dr. John W. Parker was chosen as Superintendent and physician, and his labors in the institution covered a period of more than forty years. His death in October, 1882, although at a mature age, was much regretted by all who knew him.

Dr. P. E. Griffin, the present Superintendent, is a native of Darlington County, graduated from the South Carolina College in 1852, attended a medical course at Charleston, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1855, after which he continued his studies at Paris for a couple of years and practised in his native county for 20 years prior to having been called here.

Dr. Griffin is a man eminently fitted for the work by nature and education, and his successful management, both in point of economy and enterprise, as well as in the medical treatment of his patients, will compare favorably with the management of any similar institution in the land. He is assisted by Dr. J. L. Thompson, of Fairfield County, and Dr. L. G. Corbett, of Sumter County, with Dr. J. M. Caldwell as dispensing druggist, all graduates of the South Carolina Medical College of Charleston.

The new centre building cost about \$80,000, and was erected in 1883-4. This adds greatly to the architectural beauty, completing a block in length of three and four story brick edifices as one continu-

ous building. The grounds cover about twelve acres, and with the buildings and extensive brick walls, have cost nearly a million of dollars. The Legislature of South Carolina should be highly commended for their philanthropy in making appropriations for this work of charity, while the covering for their own heads was still incomplete and badly in need of attention. The State owns a farm of 220 acres not far from the city, the tilling of which is principally done by the patients, and the Superintendent recommends the purchase of twice as much more, which could be used in like manner with profit to the State and benefit to the insane, as employment is one of the valuable adjuncts to treatment.

In addition to the Board of Regents, Superintendent, and physicians, H. P. Green officiates as Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. E. A. Bolles, Chaplain; Wm. Crawford, supervisor; and Mrs. W. A. Carter, Matron, with Miss A. S. Cheatham, assistant.

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UNIVERSITY OF SO. CA.

If there is any one department of social life above another that humanity should seek to elevate, it is the educational, and this feature of any city is a leading one in making selections for residence or business. Columbia and the entire State of South Carolina may well feel a just pride in her University, and as showing the educational advantages of this place, with the view of encouraging enlightened immigration, we shall make no excuse for using several pages of this pamphlet in the description of schools and colleges.

HISTORICAL.

The South Carolina College was

chartered by the Legislature in 1801, and four years later opened its doors to students. It continued in successful operation until the buildings were taken possession of by the Confederacy in July, 1863, and were used for two years as a hospital. In 1866, it was reopened as a University, but ten years later again closed on account of political strife. The charter was amended in '78, dividing the University into two branches, the So. Ca. College at Columbia exclusively for white students, and Claflin College, at Orangeburg, for colored students, and in '82, the State Military Academy, at Charleston, was added as a third branch. The South Carolina College was reorganized the latter year with a full faculty and has since made remarkable progress.

Many of the most distinguished citizens of the State have been its alumni or officials. Rev. Jonathan Maxey was its first President. Succeeding him came Thomas Cooper, R. W. Barnwell, Robert Henry, Wm. C. Preston, J. H. Thornwell, C. F. McCay, A. B. Longstreet, and Wm. Porcher Miles. Among eminent names (now dead), who attended this institution before 1850, were Harper, Petigree, McDuffie, Earle, O'Neill, Legare, the Wardlaws, Richard Yeadon, Edm. Bellinger, J. H. Thornwell, James Simons, B. F. Whitner, W. R. Davis, Job Johnstone, W. C. Preston, Waddy Thompson, A. P. Butler, T. N. Dawkins, J. H. Hammond, Stephen Elliott, and others. Our personal mention of officials and business men of Columbia will show that many of our leading citizens have availed themselves of this prominent institution of learning under its different titles and management. It has always ranked high as an educational enter-

prise, and, perhaps, never more so than at the present writing. During the administration of Preston, about 1850, the average yearly attendance ran from 190 to 202, and the present average is very nearly 200. A comparison of catalogues from 13 leading colleges of the United States shows that but fifteen rank higher in point of attendance, thirteen coequal, and forty-four below ours. In ratio of attendance to population of the State, South Carolina shows the best record in the South, and for number of instructors, but two colleges present a better ratio than the University of South Carolina.

Illustrating the different courses from which students may select, we give the following outline of studies:

For those desirous of pursuing a full and complete line of study, seven parallel courses for a degree, of four years each, are provided—four general and three technical. In the course of Classical Literature, Latin and Greek, are the dominant studies; in the course of Latin and Modern Literature, Latin and the Modern Languages; in the course of History and English Literature, History, Ancient and Modern, and the English language and literature; in the course of General Science, the Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Science. In each of these courses abundant provision is made for liberal culture in Language, Letters, and Science, and all three will commend themselves to young men looking forward to literary or professional life. The courses of Civil Engineering, and of Agriculture and Chemistry, which have been materially strengthened, and that of Mechanical Engineering, which has been added, within the past two years, are intended for those prepar-

ing themselves for Engineering, Agriculture, or strictly scientific pursuits.

For students unable to remain longer than two years in college, special courses have been arranged: the Shorter Course in Agriculture, for those proposing to become farmers; the Shorter Course preparatory for Teaching, for those fitting themselves for the work of teaching; the Shorter Course preparatory for Medicine and Pharmacy, for those wishing to prepare themselves for the successful study of Medicine or Pharmacy; the Shorter Course of Applied Science, for those intending to engage in callings demanding some acquaintance with science; and the Shorter Course of Science, for those about to enter upon the ordinary business avocations of life. These courses have also been carefully revised and improved within the past two years.

Every matriculate is required, except in special cases approved by the Faculty, to elect one of the foregoing courses. The student is graded in each study of the course selected according to his preparation therein. The majority of his studies determine his rank. In each year of every course there are from seventeen to eighteen class exercises per week, and from five to six distinct branches of study. With the consent of the Faculty, other studies, in addition to those prescribed in the course, can be carried. These provisions allow the student the full benefit of his preparation in each study of the course, and give flexibility to the courses and system of gradation. A full Law course is also given. Next year Normal and Pharmaceutical Colleges will be added, greatly widening the range of studies. Free rooms are furnished

to students and board is as low as \$10 per month. Parties who are unable to pay their tuition fees have them remitted upon proper application.

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

Descriptive of the buildings and their surroundings perhaps we cannot do better than to make extracts from a report of Visitors in 1885, of whom Wade Hampton was Chairman:

"The College grounds proper are in the shape of a parallelogram, having a circuit of about one mile, and inclosed by a substantial brick wall. The area within the wall is about 20½ acres, that within the quadrangle of buildings 5 acres, and that within the drives running around the Campus about 3 acres. Recently, and under the present administration, the wall in front has been lowered to its base and an open iron fence superimposed, thus affording a view of the College grounds from the street and improving the appearance from within. A noble grove of trees shades the Campus, and beneath them lies a beautiful carpet of improved grasses, carefully fertilized and well kept. The State can, without humiliation, compare its College grounds with those of any State in the Union. Their beauty and classic appearance excite the admiration of every visitor. As you reach the Campus by the main entrance from the street, there fronts you, from the other end, the President's residence and the Green House. To your left comes first the Library building, behind which is a residence now occupied by the Librarian. Then, in line, come Elliott College, West Harper, Centre Harper, East Harper, a residence with two tenements, affording room for two families, West DeSaussure College,

Centre DeSaussure, and, lastly, East DeSaussure. To your right, the line commences with a double tenement residence, and then proceeds with Pinckney College, West Legare, Centre Legare, a double tenement residence, West Rutledge, Centre Rutledge, and East Rutledge. Outside of the College walls are the large Chapel, Steward's Hall, Marshal's cottage, and the farm stables. The buildings within the Campus supply for the use of the College 1 chapel, 4 halls, 1 reading room, 4 laboratories, 2 fraternity rooms, 3 apparatus rooms, 12 lecture rooms, 101 students' rooms, 202 dormitories, and ample and comfortable residences for eight Professors. Each student's room has two dormitories annexed. Two students now room together, each having his own dormitory, but each suite (room and two dormitories) could without serious inconvenience lodge three or four students. The Steward's Hall is a large building of three stories besides basement, with thirteen rooms.

"Besides this property there are over twenty acres of land, adjoining the College grounds, that are made use of as an experimental farm, and laid off in plats for tests of seeds and fertilizers, two silos, and the stock and implements sufficient for the conduct of the farm."

These buildings and grounds foot up a total valuation of over \$350,000, and are a property which adds great attractions to the city.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY.

"President John M. McBryde, Ph. D., LL.D., appears to be just the right man in the right place. He has a happy faculty of making every one feel at ease in his presence and of inspiring his students with the importance of persistent work. As

an executive he is well-balanced, clear-sighted, practical, cultured, and wide in his range of sympathies. He seems to easily hold the utmost good will of the entire College, and to control with ease both the executive and educational departments. President McBryde is a native of Abbeville County, was educated at the South Carolina College and the University of Virginia, and was a Professor in the University of Tennessee, when called to a professorship here in 1882. A year later he was elected as President, and we feel safe in saying that no wiser selection could have been made.

James Woodrow, Ph. D., M. D., D. D., LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Geology, is a native of Carlisle, England, graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1849, then took a scientific course at Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, after which he graduated from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, with the degrees M. A. and Ph. D. He was one of the faculty of Ogelthorpe College, Ga., from whence he was called to the Perkins Professorship in the Columbia Theological Seminary; was Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the old S. C. University from 1869 to 1872, and accepted his present chair at the reorganization of this school in 1880.

Benj. Sloan, Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, was born at Pendleton, S. C., graduated at the West Point Military Academy, and held the chair in Mathematics at Adger College of Walhalla, S. C., prior to accepting his present position in the South Carolina College—seven years since.

Ed. S. Joynes, of Virginia, Professor of Modern Languages, gradu-

ate M. A. of University of Virginia, 1853, student in Berlin 1856-8, and then professor in William and Mary College, Virginia. In 1866 Professor of Modern Languages in Washington College (afterwards Washington and Lee University, Virginia); came to the South Carolina College from the University of Tennessee in 1882. Professor Joynes is author of some well known text-books in modern languages, including a series of classic French plays, and a course of both French and German texts; more recently a German Grammar of high reputation. Some of these books are used in the first institutions of the country.

Wm. J. Alexander, A. M., D. D., officiates as chaplain of the College and Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature. Dr. Alexander is a Georgian, graduated at the Mercer University, and afterwards spent two years at the Greenville (S. C.) Theological Seminary, and served as pastor at Darlington and elsewhere several years prior to accepting a chair here in 1882.

Wm. B. Burney, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and graduated from Davidson College, in his native County. Later he attended the Universities at Leipsic, Paris, and Johns Hopkins, taking the degree of Ph. D. at Heidelberg, and holding a fellowship at the Johns Hopkins. He has held a professorship here since 1880.

Rev. Edmund L. Patton, LL.D., Professor of Ancient Languages, was born in Abbeville County, took a preparatory course at Erskine College under the auspices of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, entered the Junior Class of the South Carolina College in 1845, and graduated with the highest honors of his

class. He accepted a chair in Erskine in 1855, and four years later was elected as its president. Later Prof. Patton was president of the West Tennessee College at Jackson, in that State, for six years, returned to Erskine Theological Seminary in 1877, and was elected to the above chair in 1882.

R. Means Davis, A. B., LL.B., Professor of History and Political Science, was born in Fairfield, took a preparatory course at Mt. Zion, of Winnsboro, and graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1869, and from the law department in 1872. Prof. Davis practised for a time, was editor of the *Winnsboro News and Herald* for nearly a decade, and for a half dozen years Principal of the Mt. Zion School prior to coming here in 1882. He is a member of the State Board of School Examiners.

R. H. Loughbridge, Ph. D., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Mineralogy, was born at the Presbyterian Mission in Indian Territory, graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1872, and was assistant professor in Chemistry for two years, then assistant State Geologist of Georgia till 1878. Prof. Loughbridge was assistant Geologist of Kentucky for some time, and two years since was elected to the above chair.

G. W. McElroy (Assistant Engineer U. S. N.), Professor of Mechanical Engineering, is a native of Henry, Ill., attended the Adrian Michigan College and graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., 1878, has spent seven years at sea, and accepted his present position in the University of South Carolina two years ago.

Joseph D. Pope, A. M., Professor of Law, will have a mention in our pages on the legal profession.

The professors, without exception, appear to be able men, accomplished in all the learning of their respective departments, and at the same time painstaking, enthusiastic, and efficient teachers. In addition to the Faculty are several tutors, and the number of instructors under the new University régime will be twenty-eight.

John G. Barnwell, the Librarian, is a native of Beaufort, and the son of Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, who officiated for many years as President of this institution. Mr. B. has been a practising attorney in Beaufort for many years, and upon the death of his sister last year, he was elected to fill her position as Librarian here. The Library building is well adapted to its purposes, and contains about 27,000 volumes.

There are also several minor officers, but our allotted space has already been taken, and we can only add that the South Carolina University has made a record of which every citizen of the State may well feel proud, and is fully entitled to rank with the foremost institutions of learning in the land.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

PLAIN STREET.

The State University for males has its counterpart in the Columbia Female College for the higher education of young women. This was chartered by the Legislature in 1859, and was in a most prosperous condition in February, 1865, having a senior class of forty-six members. As soon as it was known that the Federal troops were advancing upon the city, the school was closed, and the young ladies were sent home. A few days later, Feb. 17th, the city was burned, and this building, which had escaped the fire, was used the

remainder of the year by the pupils of Ursuline Convent, which establishment had not been so fortunate. For seven succeeding years, educational institutions could not be patronized, and the College was leased and used as a hotel. In 1873, the Trustees decided to reopen, and elected the Rev. Samuel B. Jones, D. D., President. Prior to the suspension of the College, 159 young ladies had been graduated; 129 have since taken the degrees, and with the present senior class of 18 members, the alumnae will number over 300. The enrolment of the term that closed February 7th was 120, and the present attendance is about the same.

There have been six presiding officers since the opening of the College, as follows: Rev. Whiteford Smith, D. D., Rev. Wm. Martin, Rev. Henry M. Mood, Rev. S. B. Jones, D. D., Col. J. L. Jones, and the present incumbent, Rev. Osgood A. Darby, D. D. Dr. Darby is a native of Charleston, and was graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy in 1850. He taught for a time, but for nearly a quarter of a century prior to accepting the Presidency of the Columbia Female College, was a minister in the Southern Methodist Church. His seven years efficient work here, speaks higher than any eulogium from our pen could do, regarding his success in the management of the affairs of this prosperous institution.

Prof. L. B. Haynes, the instructor in Mathematics and Natural Science, is a native of Spartanburg, a graduate of Wofford College, of that place, and has a record of a dozen years as a superior teacher.

Prof. Ernst Brockmann, of Greensboro, N. C., has had charge of the music department for seven years, and his accomplishments, both as a

musician and teacher, are worthy of more than this passing notice.

Fourteen officers and teachers are employed, and are as follows:

Rev. Osgood A. Darby, D. D., President, Mental and Moral Science; Mrs. O. A. Darby, Lady Principal; Lawson B. Haynes; A. M., Mathematics and Natural Science; Miss Fannie Leavell, Latin, French and English Literature; Miss Annie A. Warren, History, Natural Science, and Penmanship; Miss Mary L. Yeargin, Elocution, Rhetoric, and Grammar; Ernst Brockmann, Instrumental Music; Miss Sallie B. Reynolds, Assistant in Instrumental Music; Miss Carrie Louise Laval, Vocal Music; Miss Anna Lynch, Guitar; Miss Minnie Walker, Oil Painting, Painting in Water Colors, Drawing, and China Painting; Mrs. Jane T. Reynolds, Governess of Chapel; Mrs. E. H. Bull, Superintendent of Domestic Department; Dr. A. N. Talley, College Physician.

The course of study consists of ten schools, viz.:

English Language and Literature, Mathematics, Natural Science, History, Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern Languages, Art, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture.

Special prominence is given to the first, but each department has its relative merit, and the schools are arranged to meet the wants of all.

The entire cost of a term to each pupil, for tuition, board, fuel, lights, etc., is \$100. The College is supplied with Philosophical, Chemical, and Experimental apparatus, a microscope magnifying 25,000 areas, and a telescope that enlarges 129 diameters. Students also have the advantage of the State museum and agricultural exhibit. Music, art, and physical culture, have their proper prominence,

and every facility is given to perfect a pupil in any desirable branch. As shown on former pages, Columbia is exceedingly healthy, and in this College, with a record of twenty school years, and high average attendance, there has been but one death. The hygienic surroundings and instructions are of the best, and the pupils are required to take daily exercise in the open air, when the weather will permit. A large portion of the city resembles a beautiful park, and the location of the College could not be more desirable as to railroad communication, church privileges, or its general surroundings.

The building is one of the most elegant and imposing school edifices in the State, and with a contemplated addition (at an estimated expense of \$30,000), will leave nothing to be desired as an institute for the higher education, refinement, and moral culture of the young ladies of the State.

URSULINE INSTITUTE.

BLANDING STREET.

The Ursuline Order, of which this Convent is a branch, was founded by St. Angela di Merici, at Brescia, Italy, in the year 1535.

The order spread rapidly throughout the Christian world; and at the present day has numerous convents and academies in both hemispheres.

The Ursulines of Columbia were brought to South Carolina by Bishop England in the year 1834, and in 1858 the convent in this city was founded by Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., Bishop of Charleston. The institution ranked from its commencement among leading educational establishments in the United States, and continued its prosperous career, fulfilling its high mission, until February 17th, 1865, when it

was pillaged and destroyed by the Federal troops.

The night of the burning of the convent and the next day, the Nuns, with their pupils, spent in the church-yard, but by the succeeding night they had obtained shelter in a building, which, having been taken as a hospital although not used as such, was provided with an abundance of mattresses and comforts, made of unbleached domestics. There a number of families had already taken refuge, and, finding themselves in such close quarters, the Nuns thought it best to accept the offer made them in the church-yard by Gen. Sherman, of "any unoccupied house in the city," and asked Gen. Preston's, which had been ordered to be burned, but was spared on condition that they take immediate possession on its being vacated by Gen. Logan and his suite. The message came almost by day-break that morning, "send a detachment of the sisters at once, or it will be burned." Three courageous ones were sent to take possession, and the house was saved. As soon as a letter could reach Gen. Preston, he was informed by the Mother Superior of the safety of his mansion, and the readiness of herself and community to give it up to him as soon as he and his family could return to Columbia.

A few months after the burning of their convent the Nuns removed to Valle Crucis, a country place two miles from Columbia, continuing their work of education under trials and privations of every kind.

After 22 years' absence, the Nuns have again resumed their labors in the city, having lately *purchased* the property which they had saved so many years before—the well-known Hampton-Preston Place, one of the

most beautiful residences in the South. It occupies an entire block of 4 acres, surrounded on three sides by a high brick wall, and enclosed in front by a strong iron railing. The main building is a large, handsome, and elegant brick structure, furnished with the best and latest sanitary arrangements—gas and water (hot and cold) carried over the house, which is heated with furnaces, so there is no danger of taking cold in going through the halls and corridors. The grounds are magnificent. The pupils are, at *all times*, under the immediate supervision of the Ursuline ladies, who endeavor to be as good mothers towards all under their charge, and particular attention is paid to their deportment and manners. In the admission of pupils no distinction of religion is made, nor is there any undue influence exercised over their religious principles.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature in 1861, and chartered as a college in 1878—its aim and object being to cultivate and train the minds and hearts of its pupils. It is prepared to give a first-class education. Besides the English branches, mathematics, &c., music, vocal and instrumental (piano, harp, guitar, and organ), are thoroughly taught, as also drawing, crayon, pastil, &c., and calisthenics. The corps of teachers at present numbers ten.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

AUSPICES PRESBYTERIAN SYNODS.

The Columbia Theological Seminary was opened up sixty years ago, and prior to the war was in a prosperous condition, as many students came from the Northern States to the Columbia Seminary for sanitary reasons. The same climatic advan-

tages are still here, and with the increase of harmonious feelings between the States, the Theological Seminary will doubtless regain some of its Northern patronage.

Among the eminent names who have been members of its Faculty came Thos. Goulding, 1828; George Howe, 1831; A. W. Leland, 1833; Charles C. Jones, 1836; Alex. T. McGill, 1852; B. M. Palmer, 1853; J. H. Thornwell, 1856; J. B. Adger, 1857; Jas. Woodrow, 1861; Wm. S. Plumer, 1867; Jos. R. Wilson, 1870; Chas. R. Hemphill and Wm. E. Boggs, 1882. John L. Girardeau, D. D., LL.D., is the oldest among the present Faculty in point of service, having commenced his labors with the Seminary in 1876, and with short intermissions has been connected with it ever since. Dr. Girardeau, Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, is a native of Charleston County, graduating from the Charleston College in 1844, and ordained to the ministry in 1850. He served as a pastor in Charleston for many years, and is well and favorably known by Columbia people. James D. Tadlock, D. D., Professor of Church History and Government, and Chairman of the Faculty, is a Tennessean, and was President of King College, at Bristol, that State, prior to coming here two years since. Chas. C. Hersman, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis of Scriptures, is a native of Kentucky, and was President of Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., prior to his call here a year since. It is expected that the Perkins chair, now vacant, will soon be filled, and a Professor of Pastoral Theology be elected.

The number of students since its founding has been about 600, while the present attendance is quite small, numbering but 21. The Seminary is

under the control of the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and South Georgia and Florida, and has a library of about 22,000 volumes. The total value of Seminary property, including endowment funds and real estate, is estimated at \$280,000; the location in the city being pleasant and the buildings ample for every necessity. Dr. George Howe, a native of Massachusetts, who died April, 1883, was the moving spirit of the Columbia Theological Seminary for a period of 51 years, and will long be remembered for his devotion to the cause, and noble and efficient service. No charges are made for tuition or room rent, but every advantage given to the student to secure a theological education at the minimum cost.

COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

D. B. JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Act of the General Assembly which provided for the reorganization of the public school system of the city of Columbia became a law on the 24th day of December, 1880. Under this Act, the public schools of Columbia were opened on the 28th day of September, 1883. The management and control are vested in a Board of School Commissioners, composed of seven members, four of whom are elected by the voters of each of the four wards of the city, two of whom are appointed by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the Columbia Academy, and the seventh one is chosen by the City Council from among their own number.

This Board is charged by law with all the duties which had appertained to the office of County School Commissioner, and also with the same duties in the city which are required of School Trustees in the County.

The present Board of School Commissioners is composed of the following gentlemen: F. W. McMaster, Chairman, and Messrs. R. L. Bryan, W. H. Lyles, W. C. Swaffield, Jno. P. Thomas, Jr., Edward S. Joynes, and W. J. Duffie. Prof. D. B. Johnson, Superintendent of schools at Newberne, N. C., had been highly recommended as a successful organizer and teacher, and his decided qualifications in this respect, together with testimonials as to his high moral character, led the first Board of Commissioners to select him as Superintendent of the Columbia Schools, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of our people for five years past.

Under the wise supervision of the Board, and the energetic and judicious management of the Superintendent, assisted by a corps of earnest teachers of both sexes, the growth of the Schools has been steady, while the good will and confidence of the people, expressed in words of kindly comment and in constantly increasing patronage, have led to the confident expectation that still greater advancement is in store for the coming year. Under the auspices of these schools, the general prosperity of the city of Columbia has been enhanced. Many persons have moved to the city, to avail themselves of the advantages of the schools, and thus the policy, from a business standpoint, of the earnest support of these institutions by the business men has been amply vindicated. But this is a small consideration in comparison with the higher advantages secured. The light of intelligence has been sent into homes humble as well as more favored, and the cause of popular education has been placed upon high and easy ground. Prof. Johnson, being an enterprising edu-

cator, in sympathy with the most progressive and intelligent teaching methods of the day, and being withal an enthusiast in his profession, has brought the schools up to an acknowledged high standard. They are not excelled by any in the State. It is conceded that they meet the demands of the public. They have promoted largely the intelligence of the youth committed to their training, while they have at the same time, under the religious influence exerted, improved the manners and elevated the ethics of the pupils. In fine, these schools are for both the races in Columbia a power for good and a source of unmeasured blessings.

It may be added that the city government has always evinced due consideration for these schools, while the Trustees of the Peabody Fund have illustrated in behalf of the schools their characteristic liberality in repeated contributions. In building for the children of the city, the Board have laid the foundations broad and deep, and the master workman has done his part well. Let the crown go on the deserving brow. Education is at once the ornament and the cheap defence of the city. That is, such an education as the city schools afford, where the effort is to make mental and moral training go hand in hand.

The record shows the large attendance at this time of 1,700 pupils—885 white and 815 colored—with an ever-increasing tendency.

WINTHROP TRAINING SCHOOL

FOR TEACHERS.

The Constitution of this State provides for a State Normal School, but until recently the State was making no appropriation in this direction.

Northern philanthropy had liber-

ally provided for the training of colored teachers, but, strange to recite, no provision had been made until a recent period for white teachers. It was reserved for Columbia to take the initiative in this important business, so closely allied with the fortunes of educational progress.

In a communication to the *Charleston News and Courier* in May, 1887, John P. Thomas, Jr., Esq., the active member of the Board of Trustees, gives the following information as to the origin of the Winthrop Training School for teachers. He says:

"The Winthrop Training School was opened in Columbia on November 15, 1886, in the buildings of the Theological Seminary, which have been temporarily secured for the use of the school. The school was organized under the general powers conferred by law upon the board of school commissioners of the city of Columbia, but the school had not been in operation long before the idea was conceived to enlarge its scope. With this view application was made to the General Assembly for a charter. Under the provisions of this charter the school will be operated for the benefit of the whole State.

"The school is named in honor of Robert C. Winthrop, the venerable and philanthropic chairman of the Peabody board, and it is by the liberality of this board that the school is mainly supported. It has been in successful operation since its opening under the following corps: Prof. D. B. Johnson, Superintendent; Miss M. H. Leonard, Principal; Miss A. E. Bonham, Practice Teacher; Mrs. T. C. Robertson, Teacher of Drawing.

"The school has been attended by twenty-one young ladies. The up-

country, low-country, and the middle section of the State have all been represented. During the short time the school has been in session the following work has been accomplished. The pupils have been taught the methods of the various rooms in the city graded schools, and they have had the opportunity to observe, by personal inspection, the practical workings of these schools and the ways of management in vogue. In addition to this, each training school pupil has had a week's practice in the school-room, instructing and managing children, under the direction of the practice teacher.

"Their class-work has included psychology, physiology, methods of teaching reading, arithmetic, English language, geography, history, penmanship, music, drawing, and calisthenics. Lessons on 'forms and plants,' as bearing upon primary instruction, have been given. The school is open to all those in the State wishing to prepare themselves for the teaching profession."

This school, thus organized and put into operation, was named in honor of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, the venerable statesman and philanthropist, of Massachusetts—him who, upon the occasion of the death of John Caldwell Calhoun in Washington, pronounced one of the most appreciative and chaste of the many remarkable eulogies given when Senators and Representatives gathered in mourning phalanx about the bier of the great statesman of South Carolina.

It was chiefly through Mr. Winthrop's influence that the Peabody grant was secured, which made the establishment of the school possible. Well, therefore, for good reasons, may the name of Winthrop be an

honored one in this city and this State.

At the close of the first year's session of the school, fourteen pupils of the twenty-one enrolled during the year completed the course of study and received diplomas of the school. Twelve of this number were residents of Columbia, one of Summerville, and one of Union County.

The faculty for the session of 1886-7 was as follows:

D. B. Johnson, Superintendent.
Miss M. H. Leonard, Principal.
Miss A. E. Bonham, Pra. Teacher.
Mrs. T. C. Robertson, Drawing.

So much for the Winthrop Training School for Teachers as founded and established under the Act of 1886, entitled "*An Act relating to the Winthrop Training School for Teachers.*" This Act provided for no State aid. It incorporated the school and granted the usual privileges to the Board of Trustees, but beyond entitling the graduates of the school to teach without further examination in any of the public schools of the State as first grade teachers, the Act left the school to its own resources and its dependency upon the Peabody beneficence of a yearly appropriation of \$1,500.

The friends of the school, however, wisely determined last year to rise to higher ground. The efficient superintendent, encouraged and aided by the Board of Trustees, conceived the scheme of enlarging the sphere of the school and increasing its usefulness by making it a State institution, and asking for an appropriation from the common treasury to supplement the Peabody gift. In accordance with this plan, bills were introduced to carry the proposed measure. The gist of the measure was a proposed annual appropriation

tive of \$5,100 upon the basis of \$150 each for the advantage of 34 young women, one from each county of the State, meritorious in character and scholarship, but not rich in worldly goods, selected by competitive examination. The measure passed the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority. This new scheme will go into operation at the beginning of the next school year. It promises the best of results. The school is modelled after the best in the country. For the first time since the appropriation for Normal Training in Charleston, long since discontinued, South Carolina provides for white teacher training. Tardy justice has at last been done to the fairer and better part of a commonwealth, opulent with the deeds and examples of a womanhood resplendent with patriotic spirit and Christian graces. To enlarge this influence and to augment its resources; to make South Carolina purer and stronger by ennobling its homes—this is the exalted mission of the Winthrop Training School for Teachers. Looking to the mothers' influence in forming character and moulding the malleable, this matter cannot well be magnified. Nerved with strong affirmative, we chant here the beauty of the good.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS I. D. MARTIN, PRINCIPAL.

In 1865, Miss Isabel D. Martin and her sister began a private school at their present location, which has grown into a very worthy institute of learning, known as the Columbia High School for Girls. The boarding feature was not contemplated at first, but was added by request and is now a prominent feature of the enterprise. The course of study comprises primary and preparatory

departments, as well as all the higher branches and fine arts. The school has 65 to 70 names, many of the pupils coming from other parts of the State or from distant States. Miss Martin has been fortunate in her selection of teachers, having secured the first year the services of Prof. L. Plate as principal instructor in music, and she attributes much of the success of the institution to his patient, thorough, and superior work, as many who have been under his instructions are now prominent artists and teachers. Her assistants in music, as well as in other branches of the fine arts, have been noted for their merit and success. In the French and German departments none but natives of Europe or those who have been educated there are accepted. Mrs. Mary Preston Darby, her present teacher of these languages, by long residence and travel on the continent, is fully prepared to do efficient work. This enterprise, now in its twenty-third year, is in a prosperous condition, having more applicants for boarding pupils than it is prepared to receive. Its local patronage is very large, and the Columbia High School for Girls may justly be considered a complete success. The Faculty is composed of ten teachers, several of whom are graduates of the school.

COLUMBIA HOME SCHOOL.

MISS S. E. ELMORE, PRINCIPAL.

At the close of the war, Miss Elmore and her sisters were in Chester, S. C., where they opened a school in the Academy building, and met with excellent success, but preferring Columbia, their native place, as a residence, they accepted the opportunity to open a boarding and day school in this city, notwithstanding there were three others

already in successful operation here. Miss Elmore's venture proved a success, the school steadily gained in numbers and has a good reputation at home and abroad. The location at 71 Laurel street is pleasant, and the name, "Home School," is suggestive of its surroundings. Every effort is made to secure to the young people the characteristics which belong to the home circle and prepare them to meet the influences which surround every one in active and responsible life. The quantity of knowledge is not so much sought after by Miss Elmore as the quality, and she endeavors to impress upon each pupil the importance of understanding her own sphere, so that upon leaving school she may the better appreciate the means for further development of mind and soul.

The course of study extends from the primary to the collegiate, including mathematics, language, especially English, history, and philosophy. These necessarily include literature. The musical and French departments are in charge of Mrs. Thos. Taylor, and Mrs. M. P. Darby teaches German. Other teachers attend to the regular branches, and each department has its proper consideration; in fine, Miss Elmore has demonstrated her ability as a Principal and established an enviable reputation for the "Home School." Miss Elmore is a descendant of the Taylor family, a household word in Columbia, and a daughter of Col. Franklin H. Elmore, a former Congressman and prominent statesman from this district.

BENEDICT INSTITUTE, BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The Benedict Institute, of Columbia, was founded in 1871 by the American Baptist Home Mission So-

ciety, with the object in view of giving theological education. Mrs. B. A. Benedict, Pawtucket, R. I., paid the first purchase money, and has been a constant and liberal supporter of the institution. Subsequently a classical and normal course was added, and a year or two since an industrial department, which is aided by an annual appropriation from the John F. Slater Fund under the management of Rev. A. G. Haygood. Rev. H. has assisted in the development of an industrial annex to many of the colored institutes of the South, and through his wise appropriation of the proceeds from the Slater Fund, is doing great good to the negro race. Shortly after the war there was a rush for education among the colored people, many of whom at first believed it to be the means of escaping work, but they now better understand its import and seek for improvement in literary pursuits upon its real merit. All the colored churches are committed to the cause of education, and, considering their means, are liberal in their donations, and are thus being trained to help themselves. The Benedict is principally supported by Northern philanthropy, and as its objects are to make successful teachers, preachers, and workers, perfecting them in the traits of good citizenship, it should receive the hearty encouragement and good will of South Carolina people, which we believe it does.

The course of study here covers Normal, English, Classical, and Theological, as well as careful teaching in several lines of industry for both men and women. The enrolment of the Benedict Institute averages about 225, and the students come from nearly every county in the State. After leaving the school, they are eagerly sought for in the various

walks of life, as they have here been taught practical application and good citizenship, as well as their proper religious and moral responsibility. For seven years past the Institute has been in charge of Rev. C. E. Becker, a graduate from the Madison University of Hamilton, N. Y., and also from the Crozer Theological Seminary near Philadelphia. Prof. G. F. Genung, a graduate from the Union College of Schenectady, N. Y., has recently been added to the Faculty. Two or three years since a very handsome brick edifice was erected, and the entire property of the Benedict Institute is valued at about \$45,000. In addition to ample recitation rooms, there are dormitories for both sexes, ample grounds, facilities for industrial pursuits, and the various school apparatus and facilities for acquiring a liberal education.

ALLEN UNIVERSITY.

AUSPICES OF A. M. E. CHURCH.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church is deserving of credit for its commendable zeal in the education of the negro race, and the Allen University is an evidence of their ability to found and manage an institution for higher education entirely within their own people. The Allen was founded in 1881, incorporated under the laws of this State, and its first class of four graduated from the Law Department in 1884. A year later three more received the degree of LL.B. Five young women were graduated from the Normal Course in 1885, two in 1886, and six young men received the degree of A. B. last year, making now 21 of its alumni.

The average attendance is about 160, some 20 male students boarding in the Campus, at a cost of \$6 per month, including room; while young

women are provided with board and rooms in Christian families at reasonable rates. The price of tuition is very low, and every advantage is given to those who desire to gain a higher education. Industrial pursuits have been also introduced, and will be added to from time to time, to meet the growing requirements. The course of study comprises a graded, intermediate, normal college, and regular collegiate course, including law and theology. Students who stand the required examinations, receive the degrees of A. B., LL.B., and B. D., in the last named, respectively, and in the Normal Course a Diploma.

The Faculty are: Prof. J. W. Morris, A. M., LL.B., Columbia, S. C., Prof. of Mathematics and Ancient Languages; Mr. P. F. Oliver, LL.B., Dean of Law Department; Thomas A. Saxon, LL.B., Secretary and Instructor in the Law Department; Mr. T. A. Saxon, A. B., LL.B., Tutor in Collegiate and Normal Departments; Mr. A. J. Jamison, A. B., LL.B., Tutor in Collegiate and Normal Departments; Mr. J. G. Lee, Assistant in Normal Department; Miss Emma E. Felder, Teacher in Intermediate Department; Mrs. E. M. Carr, Teacher in Primary Department. Rev. R. E. Wall officiates as Secretary and Treasurer.

Prof. Morris, the President, is a native of Charleston, and graduated from the Law Department of the South Carolina College in 1876. He received the degree of A. M. from the Howard University of Washington, D. C., and appears to well understand how to handle his people. Any institution devoted to the education, refinement, and moral culture of the citizens of the State should have due credit, and the success of the Allen University under the tutorship, fos-

tering care, and finances of the colored people, is an achievement worthy of note and deserving of the sympathies and good will of all.

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In addition to the schools already noticed, we have the English and Classical Schools of Profs. Clarkson and Barnwell, well known teachers, and of the Misses Reynolds and other private elementary schools not here mentioned.

We have given this lengthy outline of educational institutions that the reader might form some adequate conception of Columbia's advantages in moral and mental culture, the fine arts, etc., and for teaching—or preaching—directed especially to moral training, we will next give a brief review of churches.

CHURCHES, ETC.

Y. M. C. A. OF COLUMBIA.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia was organized in this city in July, 1885, and under the efficient management of its President, Prof. D. B. Johnson, and others, has increased its membership from twenty to over two hundred members. It has passed from the embryo stage to a healthy plant, and is now drawing many young men under the shade of its branches—its moral, mental, social, and physical features.

Through the liberality of its many patrons, funds were raised for the rental and furnishing of four rooms. In June, 1886, a General Secretary was employed, who is devoting his entire time to the further development of the work.

The rooms are opened daily from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sunday excepted. The reading room is open to the public, and on its files can be found

the leading secular, religious, and illustrated papers of the land, together with many magazines and pamphlets containing much valuable information. Games of various kinds, also an organ and piano are in the rooms for the use of members. The average daily attendance in the rooms is about forty. Two religious meetings for young men are held weekly, also a worker's training class, and debating society, which hold regular meetings.

A cordial welcome awaits all who desire to avail themselves of the privileges offered by the Association.

WASHINGTON ST. METHODIST.

The pioneer Methodist preacher in Columbia was Rev. Isaac Smith, who, in 1787, was in the practice of visiting the Methodist Episcopal churches in Richland District. Next came Rev. John Harper, who was the father of Chancellor Harper. In 1804 the first "Washington St. Methodist Church" was built. This building was afterwards enlarged. In 1832, under the auspices of Rev. Wm. Capers, D. D., who became Bishop, a large substantial brick house was consecrated to the worship of God by Bishop Andrew. This was destroyed in the general conflagration, and in August, 1866, a small chapel, built on the site of the old lecture room, was dedicated by Rev. Wm. Martin.

In 1867 the Revs. D. J. Simmons and Wm. Martin were appointed co-pastors of this and the Marion St. Church—the two charges being united. In 1868 Rev. Wm. Martin was appointed pastor of the Washington St. Methodist Church, and requested to solicit subscriptions to rebuild the burnt church. Subsequently the Rev. Wm. Martin was appointed agent for rebuilding the

church. By his influential and earnest labors, a large sum was raised. By September, 1871, the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid by Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., who had been pastor of the church in 1808. The building now completed is a handsome and imposing structure, with a seating capacity of seven hundred. The membership numbers 426. The church is in a prosperous condition, with a flourishing Sunday-school, in charge of Capt. L. D. Childs. The present pastor is Rev. W. A. Richardson.

MARION ST. M. E. CHURCH.

Forty years ago the congregation of the Washington St. M. E. Church had grown too large for accommodation in the old building, and Rev. Wm. Martin was the instrument in forming the Marion St. Church, which was dedicated December 31, 1848, by Bishop Capers, and two years later its congregation became a separate organization from the mother church. The first addition to this church was a young girl, who is now the mother of six children, all members of the same church. The church building has a seating capacity of 650 and a membership of 250, with a flourishing Sunday-school, from whom five ministers have gone forth to preach the gospel. A handsomely finished two-story parsonage adjoins the church. The present pastor is Rev. Marion Dargan.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese of South Carolina in 1813, Trinity was the second Parish organized after the war of the Revolution, St. Paul's Radcliffeboro, Charleston, having been previously admitted in 1810.

The older Parishes in the Diocese were all founded by acts of the Assembly, under the Colonial Government, between the years 1704 and 1788.

At commencement of the Rectorship of the late Dr. Shand, which began in 1834, and comprised the long period of fifty-two years, Trinity numbered only six families. At present there are 117 in union with the Parish, besides a good number who have united with Trinity's young daughter, the church of the Good Shepherd. Under the long and faithful ministry of Rev. P. J. Shand, D. D., the Parish gathered strength from year to year, so that when the congregation celebrated their Rector's *fiftieth* anniversary, on February 10, 1884, Trinity was the fourth Parish in strength in the Diocese, though her elder sisters in the low country had a hundred years the start of her.

During the last decade of his Rectorship, Dr. Shand was assisted by the Rev. J. H. Stringfellow and the Rev. H. O. Judd. Mr. Judd became assistant minister in May, 1879, and succeeded Dr. Shand as Rector in November, 1886.

Of the Rev. Dr. Shand, it need only be said here that he died full of years and honors, after a life of Christian precept and example.

Ill health compelled Mr. Judd to resign in October, 1887, amid the regrets of his flock.

In December, 1887, Mr. Judd was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Ellison Capers, under whose ministrations the church is flourishing.

The present church edifice is one of the handsomest in the State.

The Sunday-school building near by is a neat structure, which owes its existence to the enterprise of sev-

eral active members of the church. The school numbers about 125 scholars and 12 teachers.

The Ladies' Aid Society dispenses charity to the poor, and visits the sick and afflicted.

The beautiful cemetery of Trinity is the resting place of many of the honored dead of the city and of the State. Here Gen. Peter Horry is entombed; here repose the remains of South Carolina's sweetest and greatest poet, Henry Timrod; here rest the learned Professors Blackburn, Parr, Cooper, Henry, and LaBorde, of the South Carolina College. Here sleep in cold marble Hamptons and Prestons and Taylors and Goodwyns and Guignards and Gibbeses and Starks and Fishers and Trezevants and Generals State Rights Gist and Winder and John Waties and Wm. Reynolds and Chancellor Carroll and Surgeon Darby and Rev. C. Bruce Walker and the beloved Rector of more than fifty years, and other good and true men as well as noble women, whose names are borne in Columbia in grateful memory.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Rev. H. O. Judd, while pastor of Trinity Church, a few years since established a lecture service and Sunday-school in the northeastern part of the city, and to this was added an industrial school. In 1883 a chapel was built, a permanent mission formed, and Rev. Dr. Foote, of Rochester, N. Y., put in charge. Rev. Alex. R. Mitchell succeeded in 1885, and a Parish was organized in March, 1886. The "Guild of the Good Shepherd," in its charitable and industrial workings, has been a great auxiliary for good. This church has received the support and attendance of many of the railroad men of that section of the city, and this assistance is a

material aid towards making present additions and improvements to the building. The number of communicants is about 90. Sunday-school 95, Industrial School 33.

EBENEZER LUTHERAN.

The Rev. E. B. Hort, who died January 14, 1863, was for twenty years the pastor of this church—he and Dr. Bachman having performed service for the first time on November 19, 1843. The next pastor was the sturdy Rev. A. R. Rude, under whose sound ministry the church grew until the burning of Columbia, when the torch of the enemy destroyed the building.

The Rev. A. R. Rude resigned in 1874, and Rev. Z. W. Bedenbaugh began his ministry and continued it until about the year 1877. Rev. A. R. Rude was recalled from Texas and served as pastor until 1882. His successor was Rev. J. B. Haskell, who was pastor until his death in June, 1884. Rev. A. J. Bowers was elected pastor and began his services in August, 1884. He resigned in August, 1886.

Rev. M. M. Kinard, the present pastor, was elected September 26, 1886, while he was yet a student in the Theological Seminary at Newberry, S. C. He continued there until June, 1887, during which time Rev. Dr. J. Steck served the church as supply.

Rev. Mr. Kinard was ordained in Ebenezer church July 10, 1887, by Rev. S. T. Hallman, President of S. C. Synod, assisted by Revs. E. A. Bolles, Dr. G. W. Holland, and J. E. Berley. He was installed as pastor on evening of same day. The church is in an encouraging condition, with a flourishing Sunday-school, and a number of living and active societies that are doing excellent work.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN.

On the 22d of November, 1886, a number of Lutherans decided to form a second church of that faith here, and Dec. 12th following a church was organized with 45 members, the government of the S. C. Synod adopted, and regular officers elected, Reverends Edwin A. Bolles, J. A. Sligh and C. P. Boozer aiding in the work. Rev. J. Hawkins, D. D., officiated as pastor for a year, and Dec. 8th, 1887, Rev. E. A. Wingard was installed. A lot at the corner of Bull and Blanding streets has been purchased, and Feb. 6th, ground was broken for a chapel, 40 by 62 feet, the designs for which have been drawn by Frank Niernsee, after the gothic style of architecture. It will have a seating capacity for 300, and the church starts off with a hopeful outlook.

ST. PETER'S R. C. CHURCH.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church was organized here in 1824, and the edifice on Assembly street erected at that time, having since had liberal additions. The present membership is about 500, and the parochial school is in charge of the Ursuline Sisters. Rev. James Fullerton, the present spiritual shepherd, is a native of Ireland, was educated by the Benedictine Fathers at Philadelphia and ordained to the priesthood in 1870, shortly afterwards coming to Columbia, where he has ever since been in charge. This church, like all the older churches of the city, has its adjoining grave-yard, but a half dozen years since secured a burial site near Elmwood, which is known as St. Peter's Cemetery.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

CORNER MARION AND LADY STREETS.

Presbyterianism in South Caro-

lina's capital had its beginning in the spring of 1794. The church was organized that year, and Mr. David E. Dunlap was in 1795 duly installed pastor of the church. Mr. Dunlap served for ten years until his death in 1804. Although, according to Dr. Ramsay, in his history of South Carolina, the Presbyterian was "a numerous and wealthy congregation," yet there was no successor of Mr. Dunlap until 1810, when the Rev. John Brown, D. D., was engaged as minister. Following these have come 27 different names, including the present pastor, Neander M. Woods. Rev. N. M. Woods is a Kentuckian, and graduate of Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. He has been fifteen years in the ministry, and two years in his present charge. There were 70 names added to the church rolls for the year ending March 31, 1887, and the total membership at present is over 300. The steeple of the church was blown down in 1875, and work is now in process for the reconstruction of this and other needed repairs, which will cost about \$7,000. The original cost of the structure was about \$30,000.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

The Second Presbyterian was begun as a mission Sunday-school Dec. 23, 1883, and the interest increased until a building was erected and dedicated Feb. 28, 1885. About a year later the church was organized with 22 constituting members, and Dr. J. L. Girardeau chosen as pastor. Rev. G. A. Blackburn became the spiritual shepherd July 1, 1887, although Dr. Girardeau still continues to preach a portion of the time. Rev. Blackburn is a native of Tennessee, reared in Alabama, graduated from a literary course at Clarksville,

Tenn., and took his theological course at the Columbia Theological Seminary. This church excludes instrumental music from its worship, is strict in its discipline, and is supported by the *tithes and offerings* of its members.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church of Columbia was organized in 1807, and for many years occupied the old building on Plain street. Early in the fifties a movement was put on foot for the erection of the present handsome and commodious brick structure, which was built at a contract price of \$27,000, and finished about 1854. This was the building used in Dec., 1860, by the Secession Convention, but on account of the small pox epidemic breaking out in Columbia about that time, the Convention adjourned to Charleston, where the ordinance was passed Dec. 20th, 1860, which for five bloody years severed South Carolina from her allegiance to the United States. When the Federal troops invaded the city in 1865, the old church, then used as a Sunday-school room, was burned under the misapprehension that it was the one in which Secession had been debated. The present church, with grounds, is worth over \$30,000, and the membership is about 170. Rev. W. C. Lindsay, of Virginia, has been pastor for ten years past, and the church appears to be prospering.

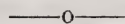
ASSEMBLY ST. M. E. CHURCH

Was built some four years ago under the ministrations of Rev. L. M. Little, and a class organized which is preached to by Rev. S. J. Vaughan. The Sunday-school is flourishing under the superintendency of A. M. Boozer.

EDGEWOOD SUNDAY-SCHOOL. COLUMBIA CITY MISSION.

Through the earnest efforts of H. G. Guerri and L. D. Childs, a mission was established in the suburbs of town, known as Edgewood, in 1884. The good work grew apace, and in the spring of '86 a chapel, with seating capacity for 400, was erected. The school has increased in numbers rapidly under the devoted superintendency of Mr. Childs and now numbers over 140. The church services are conducted by Rev. S. J. Vaughan, of the Methodist Church.

All of the city churches have Sunday-schools about in accordance with their church membership, and in addition to the foregoing churches which we have mentioned in detail, the negro race have some eight or ten regular church organizations and commodious houses of worship. Park church, now nearing completion, is especially worthy of mention, but our space is exhausted and we must pass to the consideration of other matters.



MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

On page 6 we have given a summary of manufacturing inducements. Page 18 shows an outline of the growth of these establishments in our State during the present decade. Other pages refer to transportation and facilities, and in the following pages we propose to give a detailed account of the leading industries of Columbia. It is eminently proper in a descriptive review of this character that the men, or corporations, who have really *done something*, who have ventured their time and means to the establishment of industrial works, and liberally dispensed their money in our midst for the con-

struction of buildings, salary to employees, and purchase of material, should have a deserving mention in these pages. Such institutions risk large sums of money in buildings and machinery, surrounded by inflammable or combustible materials, and it is but due that they should receive good percentages as a reward for their great risks, heavy outlay of capital and business tact required in their operation. As these industries use up the raw materials of the country at remunerative prices and dispense large amounts in weekly wages, which revert to the tills of our merchants and mechanics, the municipality can well afford to give them liberal inducements in the way of exemption from taxation or other subsidies. We reiterate what we have said before, that on thriving manufacturing industries the growth and continued prosperity of our city largely depends, and to Capt. R. S. Desportes, Capt. C. J. Iredell, Col. Geo. K. Wright, and other influential members of the Board of Trade and Council, who are zealously working for our upbuilding in that direction, the city is largely indebted for its present bright outlook for coming prosperity and future permanency.

COTTON COMPRESS COMPANY,

3 BLOCKS S. OF DEPOT,

For Repressing of Cotton Bales.

During the summer season of 1884 a site was secured where all of the railroads could centre, and the Columbia Cotton Compress Company erected buildings and put in a 48-inch compress. Realizing the fact that this press did not give a sufficient density, the company bought in the following summer a 90-inch cylinder compress of the Morse patent, and made especially for the Columbia

firm by the Reading Iron Works, of Pennsylvania. This machine required 16 flat cars for its transportation, and is conceded by experts to be one of the best, giving a pressure of 4,500,000 pounds. It will reduce a 500 pound bale of cotton to 8 inches in thickness, at a rate of 100 bales per hour. The railroads pay 50 cents per bale for this reduction, as it greatly facilitates the convenience of transportation to Northern cities, and is an absolute essential for shipment to European ports. The original platforms were built 103x205 feet, and in '85 an addition of 63x205 was added, making the sheds and platforms now cover almost an acre of ground. A system of fire protection has been put in position, giving four plugs and abundant hose, which is always attached, ready for use. This is doubtless the largest and finest machinery of its kind in the State of South Carolina, and is a monument worthy of the enterprise of its builders. The Compress Company owns a similar mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., and in each place have switches, which give access to all the railroads centering there. M. Grant, of Chattanooga, is president, H. W. Grant, of the same place, vice president. Dr. J. S. Dunn, the secretary and treasurer, is a native Tennessean, and has been in charge as superintendent and manager in Columbia since the erection of the works here. The business here gives partial employment to about 50 men, but is scarcely run to one-third of its capacity. With the upbuilding of Columbia as a cotton market it is fully adequate to turn out three times its present amount of work.

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Every year the South is becoming more popular as a place for health, comfort, and business.

OLIVER OIL COMPANY,

GADSDEN STREET.

*Cotton Seed Oil, Cake, Meal, and
Re-gins.*

The plant for cotton seed oil manufacture, established by the Oliver Brothers in 1885, set the ball to rolling which has brought additional industries, and is of itself a business of no mean importance. Some four acres of ground was purchased by the firm, four blocks south of the Union Depot, brick buildings erected at a cost of \$18,500, a full outfit of modern oil mill machinery, costing over \$50,000 put in operation, and the plant is now nearing the close of its third successful season in the business. The same company started the Charlotte, N. C., mills prior to locating a plant here, and the Oliver Oil Company still operates that in connection with the Columbia mill. The president of the company is A. E. Thornton, of Atlanta, while Geo. L. Baker, of Selma, Ala., now a resident of Columbia, officiates as secretary and treasurer here. J. A. Rankin is superintendent and M. C. Robertson bookkeeper. The capacity of the mill is over 90 tons per day (24 hours), and the season, which will close in May, will have used up over 12,000 tons of seed. From this 4,000 tons of meal is produced, which is principally returned to the farming sections of this State as a fertilizer, or used as feed for stock. More than 10,000 (50 gallon) barrels of oil are produced during the year, and this is principally shipped to the eastern markets. The cotton seed oil has rapidly secured a staple market value in the metropolitan cities, as by many it is used instead of the olive for salads, etc. For culinary purposes it is fast taking the precedence of lard, being without doubt decidedly preferable

to animal fat from a hygienic standpoint, and equally as good from an economical and epicurean basis. It is doubtless used to a large extent in making butterine and other compounds of that nature. As we give a detailed account of the process of oil manufacture in the following article, we shall not reproduce it here for the operation in the two mills is almost precisely the same. The Oliver Oil Company expend for cotton seed more than \$175,000 per annum, and their weekly pay roll foots up to nearly \$500. Some 75 men are employed, and the amount of money which they circulate in the city adds materially to the volume of the floating currency in Columbia.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

GADSDEN STREET.

Cotton Seed Oil, Meal, and Re-gins.

The manufacture of cotton seed oil in the South has become an important one, and a large amount of capital is now interested in its production. The Southern Cotton Oil Company was incorporated March, 1887, with a capital of five million dollars, and last year erected eight oil mills in prominent Southern cities. The Columbia works is a handsome brick structure, and with its accompanying four acres of ground, cost about \$100,000. It has a capacity for 100 tons of seed per day, and the company expect to double this output for the coming season. The motor power is 400-horse, and the mill equipped with the latest improvements in oil seed machinery. It runs day and night, and gives employment to over 50 men, thereby dispensing a large sum of money for immediate circulation. The general offices of this company are at

Philadelphia: Henry C. Butcher, President; Richard Arnold, Vice President; Fred Oliver, General Manager; John Oliver, Secretary and Treasurer, while J. S. Price is Manager of the Columbia mill. Mr. Price is a Charlestonian, and a young man of sterling business qualifications.

The converting of cotton seed into oil is an interesting one, and we will give it in detail. After weighing the seed on its arrival at the mill it is either fed directly to the machine, or else stored in seed houses built similar to a grain elevator, with all facilities for handling the seed upon the most improved principle. When fed to the mill it first passes through a sand screen, which takes out the dirt, thence to a coarser screen, which removes the loose locks of cotton, rocks, and other foreign substances which may be in the seed. It is now passed over a magnet, by means of a current of air. The magnet catches the nails and other injurious substances. It is then conveyed to the linters, where about 40 pounds of lint to the ton is removed which has a market value of 5 cents per pound. The seed next passes into the huller, where it is cut up and thence to a bolting screen, similar to that used in a flour mill, and together with use of a shaker, the meats are separated from the hulls. The meats now go to the rolls, a heavy machine with smooth surfaces rolling together, crushing the oil cells, thus making it easier to extract the oil. The hulls are conveyed to the furnace and serve as fuel. The meats are cooked in large iron kettles about 18 minutes, then placed between camelshair cloth and pressed through a moulding machine, which shapes the cake and gives it a uniform thickness. They are now

placed between steel plates well perforated, which allow the oil to drain out as the pressure is applied. The cake remains under a pressure of 3,800 pounds to the square inch for 15 or 20 minutes, when it is removed and fresh meal put in, and so on from change to change. The amount of oil usually extracted is 40 gallons per ton, although when worked under favorable circumstances 45 gallons is often realized. This oil has a market value of 30 cents per gallon in its crude state. The cake is sold at about \$20 per ton, and hulls not used as fuel are disposed of for bedding horses, etc., so that every part of the commercial seed, which formerly was almost wholly wasted, is, by new inventions and modern processes, entirely utilized.

"THE DIAL ENGINE WORKS."

NEAR UNION DEPOT.

Building Engines and Repair Works.

This corporation is now in process of organization under the general incorporation Act, for the purpose of manufacturing steam engines and boilers, and doing all kinds of repair and job work in iron or other metal. The arrangements are perfected for the corporation to own and run the commodious machine shops and foundry so conveniently located near the Union Passenger Depot, and so favorably known as the "Tozer & Dial Machine Shops," with the right to manufacture and sell the "Tozer Engine," an engine that is unequalled in its reputation by any other engine made in the South. These shops are a model in the convenience of their arrangement, and have a capacity for turning out one hundred and fifty engines per annum, besides doing an unlimited amount of repair. These shops have manufactured and sent to different cities in the South

nearly 500 engines, a fair share of which are in use in this State. The machine room is 40 by 90 ft.; boiler department 30 by 190; foundry 40 by 60, pattern room 40 by 60, and store room 30 by 60; the whole plant covering an acre of ground. It is worthy of note that a fine specimen of moulding sand is found adjacent to the city, and everything desirable in clay. The general outfit of the works is not surpassed in the State.

The mechanical department of the works will be under the control of Mr. W. P. Lester as manager, who was for many years foreman for Tozer & Dial, who, besides being thoroughly acquainted with their style of work, is a young man of energy and fine mechanical genius. Mr. Thornwell McMaster, the Superintendent of the Company, is also a young man of pluck and energy. His reputation and character are a sufficient guarantee that abundant success will crown the undertaking. The capital stock of the corporation will be owned principally by Mrs. John A. Willis, formerly Mrs. Arianna I. Dial, widow of George L. Dial, and Messrs. Lyles & Haynsworth. At one time the firm of Tozer & Dial paid out upwards of \$4,000 per month in wages alone. The importance of the new enterprise to the city of Columbia cannot well be overrated.

PALMETTO IRON WORKS,

GEO. A. SHIELDS, PROPRIETOR.

Machine Shop and Foundry.

Among the men of this city who have been the architects of their own fortunes, and from an humble beginning made an honorable business record, we should give a prominent place to that of Geo. A. Shields, proprietor of the Palmetto Iron Works. Mr. S. is a native of Scot-

land, came to New York in boyhood, served as machinist's apprentice in Albany, N. Y., coming to this city about 1850 to work for Glaze & Boatwright, who were engaged in the manufacture of guns for South Carolina. The firm added a general machine shop, and after the war Mr. Shields purchased the property, reorganized the shops, and began the manufacture of steam engines and all kinds of iron work and repair.

This he has continued with success until the present date. The Palmetto gives employment to some 15 or 20 mechanics, and distributes a large amount of money for weekly wages. Saw mills have recently been made and shipped from here to a number of towns in the State, and Mr. Shields will turn out this season several hundred Palmetto Cotton Planters for H. D. & E. L. Wilson, of Abbeville. These works have cast a large proportion of the iron fronts used in the city, and are prepared to furnish everything in iron work. The Palmetto shops are located on the summit above Sidney Park, cover an acre of ground, and its work can be found in many of the flour, corn, and saw mills of the State, the cotton factories of the upper country, and other industrial works of South Carolina. In the general repair of machinery, or the furnishing of new work, every effort is made to give the best, and Mr. Shields's business record of more than 20 years reflects much credit on his industry and mechanical genius. Mr. S. is a stockholder in a half-dozen different cotton manufacturing factories in the upper counties, all of which are doing a successful business, and he is very desirous of having Columbia receive her share of the direct benefits arising from cotton manufacturing in her midst.

CONGAREE IRON WORKS,
JOHN ALEXANDER, PROPRIETOR.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

The Congaree Iron Works make a specialty of the manufacture of improved saw mills, although all kinds of machine work and castings receive proper consideration. Mr. Alexander's saw mill is very simple in construction, durable in all its parts, and has taken first premiums at a number of State fairs. The prices for these mills range from \$275 to \$525, according to size of saw and length of carriage. The Congaree Works cast the Ionic fluted columns for the central building of the Lunatic Asylum, which weigh 6,000 pounds each, and are the largest cored castings ever made in the city. The principal castings for city water mains, etc., have been done at the Congaree Works, and repairs in any line receive prompt attention. Steam engines and boilers of all sizes are furnished to customers, cane mills, horse powers, gin gearing, cotton and hay presses, corn shellers, etc., are sent out to meet the requirements of patrons in this section of the country. Mr. Alexander is of Scottish birth, and learned the pattern and machinist's trade on the British Isle. In 1856 he purchased the Congaree Works, which had been established by Sinclair & Anderson nine years previous, and has ever since been in personal supervision of the same. The stock of patterns for agricultural work, store fronts, columns, railings, balconies, etc., is very large and complete, and these works have contributed a fair share towards Columbia's iron architecture. Thus it will be seen that Columbia has three good iron working establishments, so that manufactories can have re-

pair or new work done with ease and alacrity in our city.

W. H. GIBBES, JR.,

CITY HALL.

Machinery of all kinds.

While this trade cannot properly be termed manufacturing, it covers the handling of the principal articles of machinery, and we give it a place here. The business was begun early in 1883 under the firm name of McMaster & Gibbes, and has since been combined with that of W. G. & L. D. Childs, the direct successors of Lorick & Lowrance, who were its pioneers in Columbia.

Developing from the local agency basis, it has become the focus of a general trade established throughout the State, and controlling a system of sub-agencies at all important trade centres. To illustrate this point, the relation of this house with that of the well known firm of Liddell & Co., of Charlotte, N. C., is cited. These gentlemen have for years manufactured the celebrated "Boss Cotton Presses" and "Improved Variable Feed Saw Mills," which have doubtless supplied one-half of that trade in the State, and become the standard machines of their kind. Adding to these and their other excellent productions, the "Liddell Tompkins Straight-Line Engine," which, as a standard article of its kind, is seeking the same elevation. Their factory offers and furnishes to the South Carolina trade a line of meritorious goods.

Their business in this State was formerly managed from the factory through numerous local agents, but is now, with the exception of a few northwestern counties, in the exclusive charge of this Columbia house. It may not be amiss to state that at the New Orleans Exposition the

Liddell Saw Mill was awarded the first prize against the world's competition. Mr. G. is also negotiating with this house for the manufacture of an article of his own patenting. Similar arrangements with other firms, such as W. Deering & Co., E. Van Winkle & Co., Barbour Machine Works, etc., etc., might be cited, which would serve to show that the virtual command of large manufacturing capital is in the hands of W. H. Gibbes, Jr. With a wide and growing trade, and the backing and confidence of such manufacturers, this house is of much present usefulness, and points to an important future agency in Columbia's development.

WING'S PLANING MILL, EAST PICKENS STREET.

Sash, Blind, and Door Factory.

A planing mill was built on this location in 1850 by Killian & Fry, passing under various changes of firm style till 1859, when F. W. Wing became a partner, and a half dozen years later purchased the remaining interest. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wing has had an experience here of nearly 30 years, and has owned the entire interest for more than 23 years. From 1865 to '70, an average of 20 men were employed, 1870 to '75, 28 men were used, but in 1876 business began to slacken, and by 1880 but ten men were needed. Since the latter year business has been slowly improving, Mr. Wing now employing 18 to 20 men. The highest tide of this factory was from 1872 to 1876, when the average output was \$30,000 per annum, the product being mostly used in Columbia and surrounding section. A large share of this was paid for wages and material, which soon found its way to the coffers of Co-

lumbia merchants. This mill is located in a handsome part of the city near the Female College, and not only its surroundings, but the entire mill equipment, are those of neatness, good taste, and modern advantages. It has the capacity for planing 20,000 feet of lumber per day; attachments of rip, cut-off, and scroll sawing, turning lathes, mortise, tenon, and boring machines, and every wood working necessity to supply builders' wants.

HOWIE & SONS,

GERVAIS, LADY AND GADSDEN STS.

Iron Repair, Lumber, and Planing.

About 1848 Jos. D. Dailey and John M. Howie formed a partnership in New York as contractors. Mr. Dailey came to Charleston, where he built the famous Circular church and Mills House, later taking a large contract in brick and finishing work on the State House. In this he needed assistance, and his partner, who had gained the cognomen of the "boy contractor," came to Columbia in 1853 and worked for some years on the State House. In 1858 Mr. Howie went to Charlotte and established a foundry and machine shop, which was doing a flourishing business a dozen years later, but Mr. H., believing that the canal scheme would soon be in operation, and preferring Columbia for sanitary reasons, returned here and again commenced contracting and building. For 2½ years he did a rushing business, erecting more than 260 buildings and employing at one time over 200 men. With the general depression this building boom was shut down, but Mr. Howie has still continued in the lumber and planing trade, and has added his sons to the firm. The location is near the Union Depot and convenient for

The first of these is the fact that the human race is not a homogeneous mass, but is divided into many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics. These groups are known as races, and are distinguished by their physical and mental traits. The second fact is that these races have not remained stationary, but have changed and evolved over time. The third fact is that the human race is a product of natural selection, and that the fittest individuals survive and reproduce, passing on their traits to their offspring. The fourth fact is that the human race is a social animal, and that its development is influenced by its environment and its interactions with other individuals. The fifth fact is that the human race is a creature of great intelligence and capacity for progress, and that it has the potential to overcome all its difficulties and achieve a higher state of civilization.

The study of the human race is a complex and multifaceted task, and it requires the cooperation of many different sciences. The physical sciences, such as anatomy and physiology, provide us with a knowledge of the human body and its functions. The social sciences, such as psychology and sociology, provide us with a knowledge of the human mind and its behavior. The historical sciences, such as archaeology and ethnology, provide us with a knowledge of the human past and its development. The study of the human race is a task that requires the use of all these sciences, and it is a task that is of great importance to the human race as a whole.

shipments. Some 20 to 25 men are now employed, and in addition to the lumber and planing trade, the firm have a blacksmithing and iron repair department, where gins and other machinery are put in order, rotary harrows made, etc. They own a half block, have recently erected 3 store buildings on Gervais street, and will soon erect a couple more near the former.

STANLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

P. O. COLUMBIA, S. C.

Wood Creosote Oil and Charcoal.

The destructive distillation of pine wood is a comparatively new industry in the South, but from it some valuable products are turned out. The Stanley Manufacturing Co. was started about a yearsince, the works being at Eastover, some 20 miles east of Columbia, and the post-office address is at Columbia. This company manufactures wood creosote oil and asphalt, leaving as a residue a superior article of charcoal. Wood creosote oil contains the best known preservative qualities, and is very desirable for damp climates, or in any place where the durability of timbers is a material object. From its well known disinfectant qualities and its obnoxious features to insects, it becomes an article which should be used as a filler for all timbers of houses, as it performs a three-fold object, viz., that of preserving the timbers, of driving away all insects, bugs, roaches, etc., and of destroying the germs of disease. For timbers of bridges, ships, drains, sleepers, etc., its great value can scarcely be overrated, and it will doubtless rapidly grow in favor for builders' use. The creosote oil is also highly recommended by many who have tried its efficacies as a liniment. The

charcoal residuum is a superior article for all the uses to which charcoal is applied. The asphalt makes a fine article of varnish, drying with a glossy finish. Parties desiring further information regarding this new industry should address C. P. Stevenson, manager, Columbia, S. C.

CANNING FACTORY,

J. E. TURNER, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Richardson and Green Sts.

One of the outlooks for business in this section which bids fair to add to the agricultural development is the canning trade. The nucleus for such an industry has been started in Columbia by J. E. Turner, an enterprising farmer, who would have made a good success last year but for the loss of his crops through high water. Mr. Turner is an old resident of Columbia, and well understands what to expect in agricultural pursuits. He buys tin in quantities, makes his own cans, and if he has success on 50 acres of tomatoes now being planted, will be able to send out from 75,000 to 100,000 cans for the coming fall trade. He has a full outfit of tin manufacturing machinery, and about 50,000 cans in stock for use the coming season. It would be well for farmers and gardeners to consult Mr. Turner with the view of planting out a large acreage of tomatoes, sweet corn, okra, etc., for next year, as they will doubtless be able to realize better returns than from the usual productions. Any industry that raises the market value of farm products and gives additional employment to laborers should be heartily welcomed to this section, and Mr. Turner deserves the good will and encouragement of all Columbia people.

STEAM LAUNDRY.

FR. SCHMIDT, PROPRIETOR.

Cor. Richardson & Green Streets.

Laundry work is not exactly manufacturing, but from its machinery requirements is properly classed in that line. The Columbia Steam Laundry has a ten-horse power engine and twenty-horse boiler. It was established by Marshall & Marshall some two years since, and run successfully for a time, but the outfit which had cost \$3,000 was finally sold to Mr. Fr. Schmidt, the owner of the building, and has been leased by various parties since that time. Mrs. P. H. Joyner, the last incumbent, has met with very fair success, but her lease expires the first of next month, and the proprietor has recently advertised for an experienced manager to take charge April 11th, when every effort will be put forth to do strictly first class work. The machinery comprises the modern outfit of reversible washer, suction wringer, starchers, ironers, collar turner and curler, steam drying, and everything for complete work. A mending department will also be added, which will prove a great convenience to transients. A new wagon is just being finished. Mr. S. is a German who located here since the war, and who, by industrious habits, has gained a competency, owning a grocery store and a number of cottages in the First Ward. The Laundry has a fine well of pure soft water at hand, which is a great auxiliary to that kind of work.

C. MAYHEW & SON.

NO. 194 MAIN STREET.

Monumental Architects and Builders.

Columbia having within her borders an inexhaustible quarry of superb granite, it is very important to have good workers in that line, and

the above firm has had a large experience. Charles Mayhew is a native of London, England, and located in Columbia in 1854; ten years ago having accepted his son, John M., as a partner. The firm are manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of American and Italian marble monuments and furniture, their designs having been placed in every important cemetery of this State, as well as many outside of South Carolina. But the working of home granite and stone work is the part of their trade more particularly calculated to improve Columbia. In this department they operate from 20 to 40 hands, building piers, culverts, etc., for railroads or any kind of stone structure. It is a fact worthy of note here, that they consider the Columbia granite not excelled for durability or beauty of finish by any in the United States, and, with one exception, the largest stone ever quarried in America was taken from the works of this place. A very large block of granite was taken from the Columbia quarries in 1863 upon a carriage and tramway, built expressly for this purpose, hauled by 48 mules, and deposited in the State House yard where it now lies. It is over 4 feet square, 36 feet in length, and its estimated weight 108,000 pounds, more than 50 tons.

The firm of Mayhew & Son erected the handsome monument to South Carolina's Confederate dead, which stands in front of the State House. A large share of the prominent monuments in Elmwood Cemetery came from their shops, and their enterprise has given employment to many workmen of Columbia.

Thos. Boyne began marble work in Columbia 50 years ago, and the firm of Boyne & Sprowl has been in existence for 44 years; but as their

work is confined to the individual partners, and our space is limited, we omit further mention of Columbia stone and marble work.

HOSIERY MILLS.

AT PENITENTIARY.

M. A. Markley & Co., Proprietors.

We have before mentioned the industrial works of the Penitentiary, but they are worthy of more than the mere mention under that heading, as the Hosiery Mills alone produce an annual output of nearly \$500,000, and give employment to from 125 to 200 hands. About 150 of these are secured from the State under contract. The usual spinning and spooling devices are in operation and over 100 knitting machines, which turn out 300 dozens of hose per day. These are finished in seamless and cut feet, plain and fancy, from the cheap cotton grade to silk knits. The goods are principally sold to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston wholesale houses, and from thence find their way to all sections of the country. M. A. Markley is a Philadelphian, and came from the Quaker City a year since to take charge of the above mills.

J. A. KRENTZLIN.

MAIN STREET.

Soda and Beer Bottling Works.

Julius A. Krentzlin, of Germany, came to America twelve years ago and to Columbia in 1880. In 1882 he secured a generator for charging purposes, and has met with success in his line, sending out last year 40,000 dozens of bottled goods, and the capacity will be much enlarged the present season. While we do not recommend heavy spirits as a beverage, the soda drinks, when prepared from pure extracts, with a good carbonic acid gas machine, are entirely harmless, and a well made beer, like

that sent out by the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis (said to be the largest establishment of its kind in the world) is much preferable to wines or ardent spirits for those who will have something to drink. This beer is received in car loads by Mr. Krentzlin, fresh from the brewery, packed in ice, and is bottled for his trade in connection with the soda business.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

NO. 52 MAIN STREET.

W. K. Greenfield, Proprietor.

For many years W. K. Greenfield has supplied a large share of the ready made carriage work that has been used in the vicinity of Columbia. A large share of his trade is for warranted goods, while some customers yet prefer the cheap makes, and he supplies any desirable grade. His repository is filled with an excellent selection of vehicles.

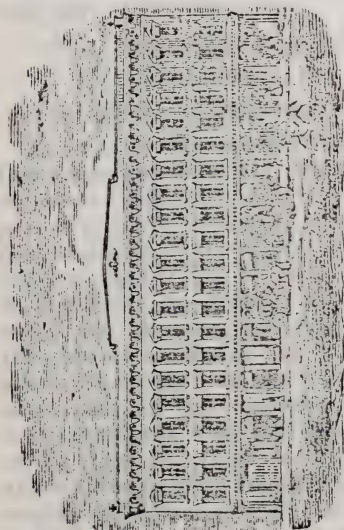
At one time a considerable number of wagons was turned out by Philip Motz and others, but business in that line has been allowed to flag. Mr. Motz, Myers & Seel, J. W. Strickland, J. T. Turner, and others do carriage and wagon work and blacksmithing, but the aggregate number of hands employed in that trade is not over 20 to 25. A good spoke and hub factory would doubtless pay in this section of country, while bent works and general carriage manufacture could scarcely fail of success if under good management.

Walker's and Guignard's brick yards are near Columbia. Stoeber's and Stork's vintage establishments deserve mention, and a number of industrial pursuits which are closely allied with mercantile matters, will have a mention in that department. Red Bank Cotton Mill in Lexington

County operates 2,448 spindles and 100 looms. There are several other worthy industries deserving of more extended mention, but the space designed for that department is already full, and we shall have to pass to the consideration of other matters. What we have said on this subject is enough to call attention to the fact, that Columbia is not altogether without manufacturing. The era of development has but just arrived, however, and with the inspiration of the new canal work, these enterprises should double their numbers every year until Columbia becomes a busy manufacturing centre.

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WHOLESALE HOUSES.



LORICK & LOWRANCE,
COLUMBIA HOTEL BUILDING.

The above representation of that handsome block of architecture formerly used as the Columbia Hotel, is worthy of a place in our columns from its intrinsic beauty and compactness. Nearly twenty years ago, P. C. Lorick, of Lexington County, and W. B. Lowrance, of N. C., formed

a partnership for the prosecution of a wholesale and retail trade in this city. Hardware, agricultural implements, groceries, seeds, naval stores, etc., have been the lines that have engaged their attention, and so well has the business been conducted that it extends throughout all the western half of the State with annual sales aggregating nearly half a million dollars. They formerly occupied rooms in the adjoining square, but in 1883 the business had grown beyond their accommodations there, and the Columbia Hotel building being offered for sale, was purchased by this firm. Lorick & Lowrance occupy the double front rooms at Nos. 140 and 142 Main Street with their various goods. This firm gives employment to over 20 men. Its individual members being recognized as zealous workers for Columbia's progress; believing that the day of prosperity is at hand, and that those who discern the signs of the times should at once lay hold of the opportunity for her immediate upbuilding.

P. H. HALTIWANGER,

MAIN STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE.

Wholesale and Retail Groceries.

Wholesale houses in any line of trade assist in making the city in which they are located a commercial centre, and that of P. H. Haltiwanger stands prominent among the grocery houses of western South Carolina. Mr. H. was born in this vicinity, spent several years of his life in other parts of the country, and returned a dozen years since to the land of his nativity. About ten years ago he opened up a wholesale and retail grocery house at the corner of Main Street and Elmwood Avenue. His building fronts 30 feet on Main, extending 230 on Elmwood Avenue, and contains a large stock of wholesale gro-

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease. The second fact is that the majority of the cases are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease.

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ceries, including grocers' drugs, and hardware. A warehouse 40x120 feet, at the C., C. & A. depot, is also owned by this firm, and kept filled on two floors with heavy goods. Mr. Haltiwanger also deals largely in cotton, and his retail trade is a prominent one. The annual transactions of the house foot up to nearly a half million dollars, and are an important factor in the commercial prosperity of this place. Some 16 men find employment in the various duties connected with the house, and Mr. H. may well feel proud of his commercial success. We hope that in the near future he will see his way clear to erect a three-story brick at his present corner, and thereby add to the beauty of the surroundings in that part of the city.

T. A. McCREERY & CO.,
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,

Corner Main and Blanding Streets.

An impetus of considerable importance was given to the commercial status of Columbia when the wholesale dry goods, clothing, shoe, and hat business of T. A. McCreery & Co. was opened up in 1880. Thos. A. McCreery has been in mercantile trade for 44 years, removing from Charleston to Columbia in 1872, when his brother, Barrie B., became a partner in the enterprise. The retail business was successful, and about eight years ago the firm added the wholesale department, which occupies the entire up-stairs of the two-story brick, 84x109 feet, at the corner of Main and Blanding Streets. The trade of this firm reaches well out over the State, and amounts to about \$300,000 per annum. The McCreerys own the building and the lot adjoining, and it is their design to raise this to a three-story the present season, making it cover the

adjoining lot also, which will then give them 120 feet front on Main Street. Their large retail department on the first floor covers everything in dry goods, clothing, shoes, and hats.

MILLER BROTHERS.

GERVAIS STREET, OPPOSITE DEPOT.

Cotton Buyers and Com'n Merchants.

Standing next to manufactories in commercial importance, the wholesale houses of a city should be classed. Good business tact, easy facilities for transportation, and ample capital are the requisites for successful wholesaling, and Columbia has a fair sprinkling of wholesale houses, although there are, doubtless, several lines of trade that have not yet been covered, in which a large amount of jobbing might be done. The Miller Brothers, Jasper, Noah J., Chas. W., and Geo. F., are natives of Cleveland, N. C.; established their trade here in September, 1883, and have met with a success which marks them as men of sterling business capacity. They handled 40,000 bales of cotton, a value of \$2,000,000, during a single season, since their advent in this trade. They have a brick warehouse opposite the Union passenger depot, with the railroads passing their platforms on either side, and a storage capacity for 1,500 bales. The output of the present season will probably not reach over 25,000 bales, and this, after being purchased in the cotton-growing districts, is shipped here for compressing and reshipped to European ports or the Northern markets. In the good time coming, we hope to see all this and several times as much more made into manufactured goods by the cotton mills of Columbia.

Miller Brothers are thoroughly reliable and enterprising, pay the

highest market price, have given general satisfaction to all their customers, and added materially to the importance of Columbia as a commercial centre. Men of like tact and energy are welcomed from any State or country.

FORD, TALLEY & CO.,

COTTON MERCHANTS,

Corner of Main and Laurel Streets.

With the opening of our new canal and river navigation, the cotton trade of Columbia is destined to become an important one, and that of the above firm has been steadily on the increase since their commencement in business here some half dozen years ago. W. H. Talley is a native of the city, but now residing in the cotton-growing district at Darlington. E. H. Butt, of Augusta, is a partner in the house, and the resident manager is the senior partner, B. B. Ford. Mr. Ford is a native of Va., coming from Norfolk to Columbia five or six years since, to continue his business as a cotton buyer. The house does an annual trade of 25,000 to 30,000 bales, and has an excellent commercial standing. We hope the cotton business will increase in Columbia from year to year until this will become a great trading mart and commercial centre, and such firms as Ford, Talley & Co. will assist in hastening the day of prosperity.

DANIEL CRAWFORD & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS,

Near Union Depot.

Daniel Crawford was one of the early cotton merchants of this State, and John A. began business with his father in 1857. Some ten years later David H. Crawford was added to the firm, which still continues in the old style. This firm has 3 warehouses, and, with covered platforms, has a

storage capacity for 2,000 bales. The average annual transaction is about 10,000 bales, and the firm well known throughout the cotton-growing district of this State.

Jones, Robertson & Co., cotton buyers, are located adjoining the above, and do a similar amount of business.

R. O'NEALE,

321 MAIN STREET,

Dealer in Cotton, Wool, and Hides.

Richard O'Neale, Sr., began trade in this city more than half a century ago, and 25 years since, the son, Richard, became a partner with his father, continuing with the same until the elder O'Neale's death some six years ago. The firm buy annually over 6,000 bales of cotton, which comes on wagons from this and surrounding counties, and for which the producers are paid in cash. This money is largely spent in Columbia, thus making a very important trade to our city. Mr. O'Neale also buys hides and wool, but turns his principal efforts to the cotton trade.

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GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.



CHAS. H. FISHER, PROPRIETOR.

It is not our design to occupy much space with cuts in this matter of fact compilation, but the above is so condensed that we give it place. The Grand Central was built some 15 years ago, and is the property of C. C. Habenicht, who has recently

made extensive additions and improvements. Chas. H. Fisher, the present lessee, is a native of Newbern, N. C., and has been in hotel business for 15 years. More than five years since he became interested in the Grand Central as one of the firm of Fisher & Benbow, two years ago purchasing Mr. Benbow's interest. The Grand Central is located at the corner of Main and Plain streets, fronting 120 feet on Main and running back 225 feet on Plain street. It is a 3 story brick, and contains 60 sleeping apartments, besides the usual commodious office, parlors, dining-room, etcetera. The steward is E. E. Post, of Maine, who has officiated here for five winters, and is well known as a culinary artist. O. E. Wilson, of N. C., is the chief clerk; J. R. Parker, of Columbia, officiates as night clerk, and the whole force have that genial welcome and "farewell call-again" air that makes the stranger feel at home in his journeyings. The Grand Central has long been known as a well kept house, and is a favorite with commercial men and tourists. Nothing gives a better advertisement to a city than the character of its hotels, and in this respect Columbia may feel a proper pride, as she has at least three first class places of entertainment.

HOTEL JEROME.

CORNER MAIN & LADY STREETS.

Fagan Brothers, Proprietors.

This fine three story brick was erected a year or two since, and is commodious in all its appointments. It fronts over 200 feet on Lady street, giving an excellent southern exposure and the influence of sunlight, so indispensable to health and comfort throughout the winter season. It presents many attractions and is

a favorite resort with Northern tourists. The Jerome is but one block from the State House, and is in the heart of the business centre. It has spacious parlors, 50 well furnished sleeping apartments, a handsome dining-room, and the table is kept supplied with the best of the season. The Fagan Brothers are men of means, good business tact, large experience, and will spare no effort in having the Hotel Jerome gain in the popularity which it has already received as a first class house. The Jerome is a handsome structure, well-kept, and a deserving monument to its owners, the Fagan Brothers.

WRIGHT'S HOTEL,

S. L. WRIGHT & SON, PROPRIETORS.

CORNER MAIN & TAYLOR STREETS.

Wm. A. Wright, formerly proprietor of the American House of Richmond, Va., came to Columbia in 1868 and took charge of the Nickerson Hotel, which then occupied the Female College building. Mr. Wright died in 1870, leaving his widow and son in charge, who continued business until the College was again opened. In 1878 the present handsome building was erected by the Southern Express Company, the title being held by its President, H. B. Plant, so well known in railroad and transportation circles. This was leased by S. L. Wright & Son, and named Wright's Hotel. The Wright is not the largest house in the city, but is first class in all its appointments, with spacious parlors, ample dining-rooms, and about 35 apartments for guests. It fronts 60 feet on Main, runs back 150 feet on Taylor street, and adds to the architectural beauty of this corner. W. Charles Wright, the son, has been brought up in the hotel business,

and fully understands its details. W. S. Carr, a native of R. I., but old resident of Charleston, began clerking for the Wrights upon their advent in Columbia, and still continues at the hotel office, where he is fully at home. With nearly 20 years' experience here he has become thoroughly acquainted with the tourists and commercial travellers who make this house their favorite stopping place.

UNIVERSITY DINING HALL.

HENRY WOOD, STEWARD.

CORNER RICHARDSON & GREEN STREETS.

In addition to several hotels and boarding houses not mentioned, Columbia has a good students' Dining Hall, kept by Henry Wood. Mr. W. was born near London, England, and located in this vicinity shortly after the war. Last year he was elected as steward of the University Dining Hall, which is an institution calculated to give cheap and substantial board for the benefit of students. Mr. Wood has a fine farm near the city, where he raises a full supply of all kinds of vegetables, and keeps several milch cows, thus being able to supply the table mostly from his own products, and to furnish good board at the low figure of \$10 per month. He keeps the only meat market in the First Ward, vegetables in connection therewith, and having good facilities in general, he sets out a neat and substantial meal at this low figure of 10 cents each, which could not be done in a country where meats and vegetables were high priced. He has accommodations sufficient for 150 students.

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PUBLIC BENEFITS.

TELEGRAPH. TELEPHONE.

The W. U. Telegraph Company was early in the field here, but when W. R. Cathcart, of this city, took

charge 20 years ago, one wire did all the business. Now 40 wires are used, five operators are required, besides the manager, linemen, office boys, etc., and an operator at each depot connected also with railroad work, so that Columbia has a telegraph service equal to any city of its size in the country. The Southern Bell Telephone Company was established here in July, 1880, and is operated by the W. U. Company. Over 50 instruments are in use, giving an all night service.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.

TAYLOR STREET.

Prior to the war, Adams Southern Express Company operated the lines in the South, but with the advent of hostilities this was made a separate management, with the prefix Adams dropped. About 1874 the company built a handsome 3 story structure on Taylor street, where they have abundance of room, keeping in one portion of the premises their wagons, horses, and extra storage. In 1878 the management here, with T. D. Gillespie in charge, erected the Wright Hotel mentioned elsewhere. More than a dozen men are employed in the service here, eight horses and three wagons, and the average transactions are very large. Mr. Gillespie is a North Carolinian, but old resident of Charleston, and has been in charge of the Columbia Express business for ten years past. He has been in the Express employ for a quarter of a century, and to his good judgment and prompt business habits the efficient service here is largely indebted.

CITY WATER WORKS.

FOOT OF LAUREL STREET.

Columbia erected a city water works in *ante bellum* days, which was fed by springs from Sidney Park, and

the water forced to a reservoir at the summit near Judge Haskell's residence. This served the purpose for many years, but the supply becoming somewhat deficient, a contract was entered into with S. A. Pearce in 1870 to furnish the city with water for twenty years at \$16,000 per year. An additional pipe was laid and water taken from the river by the canal. In 1882 the city purchased the Pearce equipments for \$40,000, and were released from the 20 years' contract. The freshet of 1886 carried away the canal water power, and new steam pumps, with two 75-horse power boilers were put in at a cost of \$5,000. Spring water is used, as far as practicable, and river water supplies the additional demand. Superintendent Henry Alexander is a Scotchman, immigrated to Columbia 30 years ago, and has been in charge of the water works for seven years past. His house on S. Assembly street is partly built of State House granite. Mrs. Agnes Alexander, the superintendent's better-half, conducts a grocery house at No. 19 S. Assembly street.

COLUMBIA GAS LIGHT CO. OPERATED BY UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.

The Columbia Gas Light Company began operations about 1852, and the plant is now operated by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. The buildings and apparatus cover an acre of ground, and have an annual capacity of 40,000,000 cubic feet. Mains have been laid on all the principal streets, Main street being provided with two, and there are upwards of fifteen miles of pipes in Columbia. The city uses 131 lamps, the hotels, State House, Asylum, &c., paying for 58 more, and about 400 consum-

ers use the Columbia gas. The services of a half-dozen men are required in addition to the foreman and superintendent, and the net price is \$2 per thousand feet. The process is what is known as the Low, or Water Gas, system, and considerable discussion has been made as to the relative merits between this and the coal gas. Our investigations of analysis, testimonials, and statistics, as well as the use of water gas, for a number of months, lead us to believe that it has the advantage of coal gas in every respect. The flame is a clearer white, more illuminating, less impurities, and less danger from explosion than the coal gas. It is also more economical to the manufacturer, subject to less loss and condensation by cold, and more easily regulated. To provide against any contingency of accident, the Columbia plant has a duplicate apparatus, independent of each other, so that when number one might be out of condition or need repairs, number two would be furnishing the usual supply of gas. The present consumption only requires $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the working capacity, and with a large increase in population and manufacturing enterprises, the net cost to consumers might still be reduced below its present low rate. Anthracite coal shipped from Pennsylvania, and benzine, a large native production of the same State, are used in the manufacture of the water gas, the steam being introduced through the coal at a white heat and enriched by a spray of naphtha, which combines with the liberated gases to form the present product. This system was invented in 1874, and has displaced the old process in many large cities, and is gaining general favor where new plants are being placed.

John M. Daniels, the efficient superintendent and agent for the company here, is a native of New York city, and was formerly engaged in erecting works for the United Gas Improvement Company, coming here about two years since to take charge of the Columbia plant, and his successful management is good evidence of his efficiency. The company has been generous in its donations to city enterprises, and is deserving of the thanks of Columbia people for putting this plant on a paying basis and furnishing a good light at a moderate cost.

CANAL AND RIVERS.

THE NEW WATER POWER.

Just at present the all-absorbing topic in Columbia is the water power and transportation advantages to be derived from the completion of the new canal and opening of the Congaree River. A hundred years ago canal schemes were talked up and acts relative thereto passed by the South Carolina Legislature. Work on the Santee canal was commenced in 1792 and completed 22 miles from Charleston, opening up navigation to Granby, and completing a line of transportation to meet the requirements of Columbia merchants as well as the needs arising from the developments of the agricultural fields of this section, by July, 1800, at a cost of \$750,000. This canal was in operation for about 30 years, but on account of a lack of water on the ridge was sometimes impracticable for use, and with the advent of railroads gradually became inactive.

But what more nearly concerns the people of this section, and all the upper regions of the State at present, is the completion of the

Columbia Canal, which, in addition to the advantages gained through its completing the chain of navigation from the mountains to the sea, will make at this point an immense mill motor, practicable for use to the extent of 10,000 horse power. Although the Columbia Canal, under its present ownership, is a matter of but few weeks' time, the history of canal work at this place dates back 70 years, when the Board of Public Works, under act of the General Assembly, constructed a canal from the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers to Granby, on the Congaree, some 3 miles distant. This was prior to railroad transportation and the Congaree was then navigable for boats carrying 250 bales of cotton. The Broad River was navigated by large batteaus, called mountain boats, which carried 40 to 70 bales of cotton. These mountain boats, up to 1882, passed into the old canal and landed cotton at the upper end of the city. Upon the introduction of railroads, the old canal was gradually abandoned.

In the early history of South Carolina no manufacturing was conceived of for this section, and a canal for water power was of little use; but with present statistics, which illustrate that this State has made in the past eight years greater advancements in cotton manufacturing than any other State in the Union, a water power of 36 feet fall, as we have at Columbia, becomes of immense value and must soon be utilized. Wm. Sprague, of Providence, R. I., in 1868 bargained to purchase from the State the privileges and appurtenances of the old canal, and secured a charter for the Columbia Water Power Company. This company built the present water works and made some improvements on

the canal, but owing to the political chaos which then existed here, and the crisis of 1873 causing the failure of the Sprague Manufacturing Company at Providence, the Columbia company was unable to fulfil its obligations, suspended operations, and the property, excepting the Water Works, reverted to the State. By direction of the State, Engineer Holly, in 1878, made an estimate that the building of a dam on Broad River at the head of the old canal, and the construction of a canal 150 feet wide and 10 feet in depth, would cost about \$300,000. Various acts by which other parties have been interested have been passed by the State, but we shall not go farther into minute details. Since April, 1882, in convict labor and cash, the State has expended about \$130,000 for this improvement, and by act of December 24, 1887, agreed to make a transfer of this, with all the appurtenances, to the city, if the municipality would guarantee for thirty years the interest on \$200,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, which is estimated as necessary for the completion of the work. The city furthermore assuming the State's liabilities in connection with the canal. An expression of the citizens of Columbia upon the acceptance of the proposed enterprise January 26th resulted in a vote of 1,592, of which 1,579 were in favor of a guarantee of interest on the bonds, and it is now believed that the banks of this section will float these bonds, thus giving the capital necessary for the immediate prosecution and speedy completion of the work. We deem this, in connection with the movement on foot to open the navigation of the Congaree and Broad Rivers, one of the most important moves ever made by Columbia for her future advance-

ment. The canal, with river obstructions removed, will give through water passage from the mountains to the sea, and the rich upland country bordering the Broad River alone will send 40,000 bales of cotton to Columbia. The canal will supply abundance of cheap water power, and Columbia will be able to offer equal, if not superior, inducements to cotton manufactories than can be found elsewhere in the United States. Cheap cotton, cheap power, cheap living, cheap labor, and a Southern market for the manufactured products, thus saving the freight to New England on the raw cotton and the return of goods to this section. Already two home companies are in process of organization, and additional capital from the manufacturing districts of the North will not be lacking when the canal is completed and our numerous advantages become known. The Columbia Mills Company have an option on a 12-acre manufacturing site at Tar Branch, two blocks below Gervais street, and had \$55,000 of home capital subscribed prior to the act of Assembly, which made the appropriation for the work to Gervais street. It is thought that the present appropriation may be enough to continue the work to this site and the original plan yet be consummated. It was designed to make a capital stock of \$300,000 for this enterprise which would put a handsome plant into operation, and all Columbia people hope they may yet be able to carry out the original plans.

Manufacturers and capitalists in any section of the country who desire to know of special features regarding Columbia's advantages, which are not given in this pamphlet, will receive full and reliable information by addressing the Board

of Trade, City Clerk, or any of the banks.

STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

88 WEST MAIN STREET.

The Columbia Street Railway Company was organized in 1886, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and the prompt building and equipment of the road with the effective service which it has rendered has proven a great convenience to our people, besides adding a metropolitan air to the surroundings. Six cars have been run since the opening, and 25 to 30 horses are in use. The road, with its branches, measures four miles, and a double track runs on Main street from the State House to the post-office, over half a mile. Here it branches into two single tracks, one of which continues up Main street to Elmwood Avenue, and thence on by way of the Fair Grounds, Race Track, and Cemetery. The other goes out Laurel street, passes the public and several private schools, the C., C. & A. R. R. Shops to the depot, and within a block of the Ursuline Convent, Theological Seminary, Benedict Institute, and Allen University, and quite near to the Lunatic Asylum.

The company owns a block on the corner of Gervais and Lumber streets, 204 feet by 208 feet, on which are located the offices, car house, and stables, all of which are commodious and convenient.

This is only a commencement. The company contemplates making many extensions and improvements.

At the annual meeting of the company the report showed that the average number of passengers carried per day during the year was 800, which was fully as much as had been expected. The officers of the company are: President, Eugene M.

Cole; treasurer, Wm. S. Opdyke; secretary, Carsten Wendt. All of New York. W. D. Starling, a Columbian, is managing director, and has fully demonstrated his ability in that direction. Mr. S. has been largely engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He owns a farm of 2,000 acres on the Congaree, some 20 miles below here, and has 60 acres in the suburbs of Columbia, where the Barhamville Female College was formerly located. Mr. Starling reports 50 per cent. profit on his investment in stock raising for 1887, and he believes the future of South Carolina in that direction is very bright.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE ROUTE.

Fifty years ago the aggregate railroads of America measured less than 250 miles and required about 1,000 employees. Ten years later it had grown to 7,000 miles, 5,000 employees, and \$200,000,000 of capital. To-day there is more than 150,000 miles of iron highway in the United States, the year just past having shown a construction record of 12,524 miles, which is greater than any preceding 12 months. Nearly a billion of dollars is now invested in railroad enterprises, and 750,000 hands required for its operation. All other agencies combined are overshadowed when compared with what railroads have done in the development of our country, as every mile of road is estimated to bring 20,000 acres of land into feasible culture, raise its value 100 per cent., and add immensely to the wealth of the country through which it traverses. In two years past about 200 miles of railroads have been constructed in this State at a cost of over a million dollars, and the total mileage of

South Carolina is now nearly 2,000, the entire investment of railroads in this State being estimated at over fifty millions of dollars, and the annual gain in cost of transportation, as compiled from figures in the Agricultural Department, is about twenty-five million dollars, so that when complaint is made of insufficient accommodations and high charges by railroads, it should be considered that they bring back to the general public in direct transportation gains, fifty per cent. of their estimated value, while the owners in a large share of instances fail to receive a fair equivalent on the capital invested. As railroads have become such great instruments of power, and are so indispensable to the people it is but proper that they should be under legislative restriction, and we believe that South Carolina is wisely governed in that respect.

The Richmond & Danville Railroad system comprises 2,400 miles of line, all in operation, and enters Columbia from the north, south, and west, giving three distinct outlets to the west, two to the south, and one to the north and east, forming a short connecting road in all of these directions. It operates seven passenger schedules into and out of the city daily, placing Columbia within 27 hours of New York. The rates on freight and passenger traffic over this line are as low as any competing road, and very nearly as cheap to New York as Charleston, with its additional competition of water transportation. Columbia railroads bill through to European ports cheaper than can be done from any other inland point in the State. The R. & D. brought to Columbia dealers, during the past season, 17,750 bales of cotton and a relative amount of other products; but while it forms

a great mart of transportation, the people of Columbia are indebted to this system for direct benefits from their large shops at this place, which cover six acres of ground, give employment to 300 persons and pay out in wages at this point \$228,000. These immense industrial works are located at the foot of Blanding and Laurel streets, and are in charge of Master Mechanic J. H. Green, a native Columbian. Nearly 150 skilled mechanics find employment in the foundry and machine shops, where the entire repair work, and some new construction, is done for about 700 miles of road. A round house, accommodating a dozen engines, is found on these grounds, large store houses for supplies, the division offices, etc., the total value of the grounds, buildings, and equipments being estimated at about \$150,000.

The Superintendency of the Piedmont Air-Line Division is in the hands of G. R. Talcott, of Connecticut, who came to the charge of the C. C. & A. road some 8 years ago. At that time the division had 191 miles, while the present aggregate of lines under Superintendent Talcott's charge is 689 miles, and comprises what was originally ten different roads. David Cardwell is Division Freight and Passenger Agent, J. S. Land, Master of Trains, R. Southgate, Engineer of Maintenance of Way for the Columbia & Greenville division, while Thos. Bernard has charge of the South Carolina division in the same capacity. Shannon Morrison has been Columbia Agent for ten years past.

There are many other items of interest which we might give in connection with this road, but other enterprises of Columbia demand a large share of our space, and we have said sufficient to give a slight conception

of the magnitude of this enterprise to which the permanency and prosperity of our city is greatly indebted.

The mileage and different sections of the Piedmont Air-Line, under Columbia management, are as follows:

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.		Miles.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad,	191	
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad,	44	
Chester & Lenoir N. G. Railroad,	109	
Cheraw & Chester N. G. Railroad,	29	
Statesville & Western Railroad,	20	
COLUMBIA & GREENVILLE DIVISION.		
Col. & Greenville R. R. and Branches,	197	
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia Railroad,	68	
Laurens Railway,	31	
Total,		689

The general offices of the Richmond and Danville R. R. system are at Washington, D. C., Geo. S. Scott, of New York, officiating as President; E. B. Thomas, Washington, D. C., as General Manager; and Jas. L. Taylor, as General Passenger Agent. The ability with which the road has been conducted, and the success which it has attained as a trunk line, are laurels upon the heads of its general and division officers, far greater in value than any encomiums from the pen of the writer, as the R. & D. is fully recognized as one of the important railroad systems of America.

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

EARLY HISTORY.

The South Carolina Railroad was one of the first iron rail highways in the United States, and we believe the very first to use locomotive power. The first charter was obtained Dec., 1827, but being somewhat defective, another was granted on Jan. 30, 1828, to the "South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company." The commerce of Charleston at that time was 200,000 bales of cotton, worth \$25 per bale, and 100,000 bar-

rels of rice, worth \$20 per barrel. The railroad was contemplated to Hamburg and thence to Columbia and Camden, and with our present knowledge of the immense developments consequent upon the building of railroads, it is strange to relate that the interior towns refused to take a dollar in capital stock, and the organization was finally perfected at Charleston. Alexander Black was one of the prime movers, and Wm. Aiken the first President. The mode of construction was to drive two parallel lines of piles, five feet apart, at about six feet intervals, spike on a "cross-tie," and surmount these with longitudinal sills on which the flat iron bar was nailed. The building of the South Carolina Railroad was commenced in 1830, and a locomotive was constructed in New York that year, under the direction of E. L. Miller, it being the first practical steam motor power made in the United States; George Stephenson's "Rocket" having made its trial trip at Liverpool Oct. 6th, 1829.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road was begun before the Charleston & Hamburg, but was intended for horse power only; so the South Carolina was the first to use locomotive power in America. The road was rapidly pushed to its completion, having been opened to Hamburg (136 miles) by Oct., 1833, at a cost of about one million dollars. The Liverpool and Manchester Railroad of 30 miles in length, completed in the old world 3 years prior to this, had cost four million dollars, so that South Carolinians naturally felt proud of their achievements. This road continued to be the longest line of railroad in the world until 1840.

THE PRESENT S. C. ROAD.

The main line of the South Caro-

lina from here to Charleston is 130 miles, a branch from Kingsville to Camden is 38, and from Branchville to Augusta 76, which, with another short line, makes 246½ miles of road. At Camden the S. C. connects with the 3 C.'s, at Pregnall's with the Eutawville Railroad, and at Blackville with the Barnwell road, while at Charleston it reaches the various systems of roads and the ocean steamers which enter that port.

This road runs two daily passenger trains between Charleston and Columbia, making direct connections at junction points for Camden and Augusta. In connection with the Clyde line of steamers, it forms a through freight and passenger line with the East via Charleston, and by its connections at Augusta with the entire West. Its service is not excelled by any of its competitors, and it has an equipment ample to move all business offering, with promptness and dispatch.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA DIVISION.

The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. was completed to this place before the war, forming the fifth railway outlet for Columbia. It is a division of the Atlantic Coast Line, which is one of the important trunk lines of the South. This division is 192 miles in length, being the second in importance of that notable system.

The mileage of the A. C. L. is given as follows:

Wilmington, Columbia & A.,	192
Richmond & Petersburg,	23
Petersburg,	61
Wilmington & W. and branches,	321
Albemarle & Raleigh,	33
Florence,	21
Northeastern of S. C.,	102

Central of S. C.,	40
Cheraw & Darlington,	40
Cheraw & Salisbury,	25

Total, 858

This, with its connections, makes the Atlantic Coast Line a short through system from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to Florida and all intermediate points, giving to all cities it touches great advantages in competing rates and rapidity of transportation to all of its terminals or connections. It is first class in its equipments, runs triple daily passenger and double daily freight trains to and from Columbia for Charleston, Savannah, Florida, and all Northern points along the Atlantic Coast. The A. C. L. is recognized as one of the factors in Columbia's prosperity, and is very generously patronized by our shippers.

C. M. Smith has been the Columbia Agent for ten years past, and the general offices are at Wilmington: R. R. Bridgers, President; H. Walters, General Manager; Jno. F. Divine, Gen. Superintendent; J. R. Kenly, Supt. Transportation; T. M. Emerson, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agent.

The success which this road has attained as a trunk line is good evidence of the ability with which its affairs are conducted, and all good people of Columbia wish it continued prosperity.

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BANKING INTERESTS.

The banking interests of a community are of great importance to the general welfare, and the standing of the men at the head of these institutions is a matter which concerns every person in the city. While the very liberal or speculative disposition on the part of officers would lead a banking establish-

ment into financial trouble, the unnecessarily exacting or spirit of aggrandizement, on the other hand, would lead to oppression, distrust, and financial stricture among the masses. We can confidently refer to the banking officers of this city *en masse* as a strictly honorable, conservative, and enterprising set of men. All of the banks here are backed by fair capital, judiciously managed, and a suspicion of unsoundness in any respect has never rested upon them. This condition of matters adds largely to the general standing of Columbia, but the aggregate banking capital of the place is less than half a million and should be increased to at least double that amount.

CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK.

The Carolina National Bank is the oldest banking institution of this city, having been opened for business in 1868 with a capital stock of \$100,000. The present surplus fund is \$40,000, and the deposit accounts foot up to nearly half a million dollars. The management of the Carolina National has been in the hands of efficient officers and directors, and its stockholders are fully satisfied with the results. W. A. Clark, the president, is proprietor of the Elmwood stock farm and a leading member of the Columbia Bar. Capt. R. S. Desportes, vice president, came from Fairfield County to Columbia about a half dozen years since, and his active movements in mercantile, manufacturing, and other developments of this city have clearly demonstrated his progressive spirit. Willie Jones, cashier, is a native of North Carolina, and has been connected with this bank for 19 years. His able management in this responsible position entitle him to a fair

share of credit for the success of the institution. John Bell, teller, is from Beaufort County, and for twelve years past with this bank. The directors are: W. A. Clark, R. S. Desportes, R. M. Wallace, J. P. Richardson, W. C. Wright, A. E. Hutchison, A. H. White, G. W. Parker, L. D. Childs, J. S. Muller, W. J. Duffie, Willie Jones.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Central National Bank of Columbia was incorporated in 1871, and has a capital stock of \$100,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$42,000. Hon. W. B. Stanley, an ex-Mayor and old merchant of Columbia, has officiated as President for eight years past; Dr. James Woodrow, mentioned as one of the faculty of the University of South Carolina, is Vice President; T. H. Gibbes acts as Teller; and J. H. Sawyer as Cashier. Mr. Sawyer is a native of N. Y., reared in Va., and has been responsible for the cash of the Central National for 14 years past. The Directors are W. B. Stanley, Jas. Woodrow, I. S. Bamberg, Jno. A. Crawford, C. H. Fisher, W. H. Gibbes, Thos. T. Moore, Jno. B. Palmer, Jno. T. Sloan, Jr., W. D. Simpson, A. N. Talley, and Wm. Wallace.

This bank has declared regular semi-annual dividends of 4 to 5 per cent., having returned in the aggregate over \$150,000 to its stockholders. In 1873 it erected the building at the corner of Main and Plain streets, which is among the handsomest in the city. We would gladly give space to an illustration of this fine piece of architecture, which cost over \$50,000, but the cut is in New York and cannot be procured in time. Officered as it is, it enjoys the utmost confidence of Columbia

merchants, and now holds on deposit about one-fourth of a million dollars from this city and its vicinity.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

This was established in Sept., 1883, as a private banking enterprise by Levi Metz and Capt. C. J. Iredell, with a working capital of \$25,000, although the individual wealth is over \$100,000. Mr. Metz lives in Lexington County, where he owns a large area of land and is a successful farmer. Capt. Iredell is a native of Raleigh, N. C., came to Columbia 20 years ago to engage as Cashier of the Carolina National Bank, and was Teller and Cashier of that institution until he opened up the Commercial Bank in company with Mr. Metz, and officiates as the managing partner. The enterprise has been a success, doing a fair share of the banking transactions for Columbia, and bringing a good percentage to its investors.

LOAN AND EXCHANGE BANK.

From the evident need of additional banking facilities the Loan and Exchange Bank was incorporated by some of Columbia's leading citizens October 1, 1886, and the net profits realized to December 31, 1887, was \$10,408.94. The capital, beginning with \$40,700, has been increased to \$105,000, and is authorized for increase to \$500,000. This bank loans on real estate securities, as well as good endorsements, and does a general banking business. A. C. Haskell, the president, born in Abbeville County in 1839, has been Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and is now president of the C. & G. and C., C. & A. Railroads, and a government director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Dr. W. C. Fisher, vice president, is a native Columbian, and has long been in the

drug trade of this city. Julius H. Walker, cashier, came to Columbia from Edgefield in boyhood, and was connected with the Central National Bank for 13 years prior to the incorporation of the Loan and Exchange, when he was elected to his present responsible position.

The directors, in addition to the president and vice president, are W. C. McGregor, George A. Shields, W. R. Muller, R. W. Shand, and N. W. Trump. Allen J. Green officiates as attorney.

Although this monetary institution has been in the field less than 18 months, it has made an excellent commercial record and compares favorably in all respects with the older banks of this city. The Loan and Exchange invites correspondence in any matter relative to their department of trade.

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BROKERAGE, INSURANCE, ETC.

GEO. K. WRIGHT.

NO. 103 MAIN STREET.

Real Estate Brokerage and Insurance.

George K. Wright is a native of Richmond, Va., and came to this city twenty years ago. He graduated from the Columbia Male Academy in 1877, and shortly afterwards engaged in the collection and insurance business, also the handling of real estate. Col. Wright had evidently sought the proper field, as he has made a decided success in his line. Aided by good business tact and a quick perception of the needs of his customers, he has built up an enviable reputation, and is known as one of the liberal and progressive public spirited citizens of Columbia. Mr. Wright, a couple of years since, published a 50 page pamphlet, descriptive of Columbia and its surroundings, including, of course, the

bargains in his own line of trade. This book comprised a colored plate map of the State, special railroad map, and much information about the prices of lands in this State. A limited number of the edition is yet left and will be mailed on receipt of a 2 ct. stamp for postage, to any person who desires to know more about South Carolina.

Mr. Wright has over a million dollars worth of bargains in real estate recorded in his office books, which reaches nearly every county and all of the principal cities of this State, and can give definite information to those seeking homes, farms, or manufacturing sites in this favored clime. In fire insurance he carries the agency of a half dozen first-class companies. For life insurance no sounder or more economical company can be found than the Mutual Life, of New York, which is represented in Columbia by this agency. Its features of advantage are too well known to need a repetition here. The brokerage business is also a local feature of his trade, conducted with propriety and success.

As before remarked, it is not the purpose of this edition to deal largely in personal commendation or minutiae of individual enterprises, and we will only add that if Columbia had a fair sprinkling of men who were ever ready to assist in time, means, and influence as Mr. Wright, her prosperity would be fully assured.

GEO. W. PARKER & CO.,
INSURANCE AGENT,
And Real Estate Broker.

This agency was originated by the late Dr. J. W. Parker in 1870, and has continued uninterruptedly ever since, still representing the same insurance companies which formed the

original agency, and having added others to meet the increased business demand. Mr. Parker takes the management of property, attends to the collection of rents, makes properly secured loans on commission, and does a general brokerage and real estate business.

In the insurance line he writes for a full share of representative companies, and his transactions in real estate are large, covering all descriptions of improved and unimproved property in this section of country.

Geo. W. Parker is a native Columbian, and has been actively engaged in business here for 30 years, having fully established a reputation as competent and conservative in all his transactions.

E. W. SEIBELS & SON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.

The firm of E. W. Seibels & Son, formerly existing under the name of Seibels & Ezell, was organized in 1870 and is composed of Maj. E. W. Seibels and Mr. Ed. G. Seibels. They are engaged in a general fire, life, and accident insurance business, representing over \$100,000,000 in assets.

The "Old Aetna," of Hartford, heads the list, being the largest American Fire Insurance Company, and her premium receipts exceed those of any company represented in the city, showing the confidence which is placed in her ability and promptness in settling losses. The London Assurance Corporation of England, the next oldest company in the world, is also represented here. The life business is represented by the Equitable of New York, which does the largest business of any life company in the world. This firm manages the Eastern de-

partment of the Mobile Insurance Company.

Messrs. E. W. Seibels & Son are also engaged in the real estate and brokerage business. They handle quite a large amount of real estate for parties all over the U. S., and having had a long experience in the business, are well up in current values. They pay taxes for themselves and clients on over \$125,000 worth of real estate.

LEE HAGOOD.

NO. 73 MAIN STREET.

Valley Mutual Life Association.

The Valley Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Staunton, Va., was organized in 1878 on the assessment plan, with a guarantee fund feature. The South Carolina department was established here in 1882. Lee Hagood succeeding to the management in 1886. Mr. Hagood is a native of Barnwell County, and has resided in Columbia for a dozen years, having been mostly engaged in insurance, but in 1878 was elected as Clerk of the Court of Claims for the settlement of the State debt, continuing in that official capacity until the expiration of the duties for which the Court was created.

The Valley Mutual Life Association has had a successful opening in South Carolina, having perhaps as large a list of policy-holders as any other company doing business in this State.

A guarantee fund of over \$100,000 insures the full payment of a death loss; but no large reserves are kept for banking purposes and return dividend, the company believing it to be the best for all parties that the policy holder should handle his own money, excepting a sufficient amount for actual death losses and the incidental expenses.

D. GAMBRILL,

91 MAIN STREET,

Stock and Bond Broker.

The dealing in stocks and bonds is quite an important trade in this commercial centre, and one which engages the attention of several good business men of this city. Davidge Gambrill is a native of Maryland, but clerking in Charleston for some years prior to opening up business here in 1869. Mr. Gambrill has been level-headed and successful in the trade here for nearly a score of years, and is recognized as one of the solid business dealers of Columbia. In 1883, in connection with Julius H. Walker, now cashier of the Loan and Exchange Bank, the fire insurance business was added, and several prominent American and foreign companies are represented.

W. A. BLACK,

NO. 93 MAIN STREET,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent.

The insurance business now conducted by W. A. Black, founded in 1866 by H. E. Nichols and Jas. E. Black, and was conducted under the firm name of H. E. Nichols & Co., since which time under various firm names. The companies represented are among the leading American and English corporations. The New York Life alone represents over \$80,000,000, and with his leading fire companies the assets aggregate \$150,000,000.

W. C. SWAFFIELD,

114 MAIN STREET.

Insurance and Real Estate Agency.

W. C. Swaffield is a native of New-ark, N. J., but came to Columbia 30 years ago. He began the insurance and real estate business some eight years ago, and has done a fair share of trade. Mr. S. writes for the Sun.

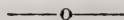
Fire Office, the Queen, Merchants of Newark, N. J., and other reliable fire companies, and in life insurance represents the Fidelity Mutual and the Washington Life Insurance Companies.

D. R. FLENNIKEN,

41 SUMTER STREET,

General Commission Agent.

D. R. Flennikin is a native of Chester, and was in mercantile trade at Winnsboro for several years prior to removing to Columbia, a couple of years since. He is engaged in the handling of commission goods—bacon, flour, grain, etc., doing a large-local trade, as well as over the State generally. Mr. F. gives as references the Carolina National and Loan & Exchange Banks of this place, and also the Winnsboro and Chester National Banks.



THE PRESS.

In every city the influence of the press is an important one, and the several printing offices here deserve a separate mention as manufacturing institutions; but our space is valuable, and as the leading offices have failed to give us the information in detail, we shall epitomize the press. J. A. Selby was the first to start in journalism after the burning of Columbia. In March, 1865, he leased a small stock, paying as rental \$1,500 per week in Confederate money, charging at first \$20 per month for his paper, 8x20 inches in size, and later, as he enlarged to 12x24 inches, increased his price to \$40 per week; later in the season, in the chaos of surrendering "the lost cause," he demanded something better than Confederate scrip, and changed the price to \$1 per month in gold. The *Phoenix* was succeeded by the *Register*,

the present morning daily, which is owned by C. A. Calvo, Jr. This office is thoroughly fitted as a book, job, and newspaper establishment, and, together with the binding department, employs about 30 hands. It is rumored that a movement is on hand to organize another morning daily outfit with capital stock of \$50,000, and as competition is the life of trade, such an institution, if rightly managed, could be made a paying investment in this growing city.

The Evening Record is a continuation of the *Palmetto Yeoman*, and is owned by W. Nelson Emlyn. This paper claims the largest city circulation, and gives the condensed news to our city people for evening reading.

The Columbia Ready Print Company, with Jno. S. Reynolds as manager, has headquarters at the *Record* office, and is the only concern of its kind in this State. It furnishes a number of weekly papers with half-printed sheets.

The Presbyterian Publishing House is owned by James Woodrow & Co., and has printed the *Southern Presbyterian* for many years. This house is also fitted up as a book establishment, gives employment to a number of hands, and with the commencement of the contract which the firm has secured for the State printing, a number of additional hands will be required.

The *Christian Neighbor*, published by Sidi H. Browne, is a peace organ of Methodist proclivities, and is doing a noble work in its efforts to harmonize the hostilities of mankind.

A job printing establishment is run by Wm. Sloane, and also outfits kept by J. L. Berg and R. L. Bryan & Co., stationers.

The *Charleston News and Courier* runs a Columbia department, with N. G. Gonzales as correspondent, delivering the morning news here about 10.30 a. m., and has done its proper share towards improving the journalistic status of Columbia.

Charleston World runs a special Columbia correspondence, in charge of J. Wilson Gibbes.

Augusta Chronicle also gives a special Columbia column, in charge of B. Cleveland Sloan.

Thus it will be seen that South Carolina's capital is gaining prominence as a newspaper centre.

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FARM AND STOCK.

BARHAMVILLE STOCK AND POULTRY FARM.

PRESTON L. MELTON, PROPRIETOR.

In this rich agricultural and grazing section, well watered lands, and mild climate, there is every reason for endeavoring to secure improvements in the animal as well as the human race, and it is with pleasure that we record the fact that some men of enterprise and capital are taking hold of this matter in earnest. Preston L. Melton, of this place, owns a 90 acre farm at Barhamville, in the suburbs of the city, and has bent his energies towards having a model stock farm. He has a thorough line of high-bred poultry, a herd of pure Jersey cattle, some registered Berkshire hogs, and has recently purchased at a goodly price an elegant Percheron stallion, which was imported from France last July. This breed of horses are very docile, large, and powerful, making the very best draught and farming horses, and our stock breeders will do well to look over the fine points of this handsome animal. Mr. Melton has on the farm a 10 horse power motor

which is used as cotton gin and press, feed cutter, feed grinder, etc., he believing fully in the ensilage plan. The promotion of the thoroughbred industry in this section will raise the price of lands, give backbone to our city, and make the entire State more valuable.

ELMWOOD STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.

W. A. CLARK, PROPRIETOR.

The Elmwood Stock and Dairy Farm was established in 1883, at which time a herd of Jersey cattle was selected to meet the growing demand in this State for the improved breeds of cattle. The herd now consists of about twenty-five head of Jerseys, all of which are registered. This herd has been for several years past most prominent in competing for honors at the Fair of the "State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina;" and last year was awarded the \$100 premium offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club. The proprietor, in his selections, adheres to no one family or strain of Jerseys, but proposes to establish his herd upon the individual merit of each animal, and thus hopes to entitle the "Elmwood Herd" to the peculiar claim of individual merit. The Jersey cow has proved herself to be well suited to the climate of the Southern States, and promises to become the favorite dairy cow of the entire South. The Elmwood Farm contains seventy-five acres of land, well supplied with a running stream of water. It adjoins the corporate limits of the city on Elmwood Avenue, one of its most fashionable drives, with the street railway running along its front.

The arable lands are under the highest state of cultivation, and produce abundant crops of the various

grasses, grains, and roots, in sufficient quantity for the support of the herd of Jerseys which supply the dairy. The product of the farm finds ready sale in the city.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

STABLES ON ELMWOOD FARM:

Dr. B. W. Taylor, President.

Edwin F. Gary, Secretary.

This association was organized in the spring of 1887, for the purpose of improving the breeds of horses in the State. For this purpose the association has purchased and placed in their stud two stallions of the most popular trotting families, "Prince Kismet," a bay colt of the Sultan family; and "Mambrino Rex," a chestnut stallion of the "Mambrino King" family.

It is the purpose of the association to establish at this central point, most accessible to the entire State, a stud of horses representing the most desirable breeds, and thus offer to all breeders of horses the opportunity of improving their stock.

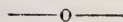
Prominent stock men have recently discovered and put to the test the facts that this well watered, undulatory section of country will raise the most nutritious grasses with ease, and thoroughbred cattle and horses have been introduced quite extensively of late. The results would indicate that fast trotting horses, fine herds of Jerseys and other celebrated breeds of cattle can as well be produced in this section of South Carolina as in the famous "Blue Grass regions" of Kentucky. But we are only repeating what we have explained on other pages, and we invite every one into whose hands this pamphlet may fall, to carefully scan its pages, and if perchance you desire further information on any

special subject, address our City Clerk or Board of Trade upon the matter, and it will have due consideration.

CHILDS' PLANTATION.

HAY, COTTON, BEEVES, ETC.

The farms of L. D. and W. G. Childs, some five miles south of the city, on the Congaree, are deserving of special mention in this connection. These gentlemen own some 4,000 acres, and raise a large number of Herford cattle for beeves. Some 500 bales of cotton are raised by tenants on the plantation, and 15,000 bales of hay was produced from these grounds last year. The Childs Brothers have recently placed a herd of breeding mares on the farm, and will hereafter turn their attention largely to the raising of mules. These bottom lands are very productive, and well adapted to raising stock or farm products.



ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS.

ART GALLERY,

118 MAIN STREET,

W. A. Reckling, Proprietor.

W. A. Reckling is a native Columbian, and learned the photographer's art with Wearn & Hix, who were prominent artists here for many years. He began business on his own account some 15 years ago, and his work has met with such general satisfaction that many of the noted men of the State and elite of this city have been his patrons. He has some 20,000 negatives, and his rooms are filled to profusion with specimens of his work. Portraits are finished in India ink, crayon, or any desirable style of the art. Mr. R. has taken over 100 stereoscopic views of Columbia, and these he mails at \$1.50 per dozen. Columbia has another pho-

tographic hall, and also a ferreotype establishment, but as Reckling's may well be considered a representative house, we will not give further space to photography.

STATE HOUSE ARCHITECTS.

NIERNSEE & WHITE.

Frank Niernsee was born about the time his father moved to this city as State House architect, and it is but fitting that he should be continued as one of the artificers for the completion of that gigantic enterprise, from which his father after more than 30 years service was released by sickness and death. Frank was early in the business under his father's instruction, and in 1869 he graduated in civil engineering and architecture from the University of Virginia, after which he spent some years in Europe perfecting himself in the art. He returned to Columbia after the death of his father and engaged in architectural pursuits here. Last month Mr. Niernsee, in connection with Mr. E. J. White, of Charleston, was selected to continue the State House work and the finishing of that magnificent structure will be pushed as rapidly as the appropriated funds will permit of. G. T. Berg came to Columbia in 1856, and was for many years an assistant of John R. Niernsee in the State House work.

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SOCIETIES, ETC.

Columbia has the full quota of secret societies, but as all the lodges then existing lost their books, charters, etc., in the general conflagration of '65, we cannot give the original date of organization of all.

* I. O. O. F., *Palmetto*, No. 5, was originally chartered May 18, 1842, by John McKenzie, Peter Knapp, G. W. Wright, J. English, E. W. Mar-

shall, and W. McDowal. The present membership is 22. H. J. Calvo, N. G.; N. W. Trump, Sec. Meets every Friday night.

F. & A. M., *Richland*, No. 39, worked in *ante bellum* days. Membership 40, G. T. Berg, W. M.; G. M. Walker, Sec. Meets first Wednesday.

Acacia, No. 94, was also organized before the war. Membership 30. W. J. Cathcart, W. M.; G. W. Parker, Sec. Meets second Thursday.

Columbia Chapter, No. 5. Membership about 25. Jas. Fraser, H. P.; W. J. Cathcart, Sec. Meets second Wednesday.

Columbia Council, No. 5. 25 members. G. W. Parker, T. I. G. M.; W. J. Cathcart, Rec'dr. Meets after the Chapter closes.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2. K. T. was organized 1875, and has 24 members. J. N. Richbourg, acting E. C.; Henry Heitsch, Rec. Meets third Tuesday.

K. of P., *Myrtle*, No. 3. Chartered January 15, 1874, and has about 125 members. Rents City Hall lodge room. Geo. H. Huggins, C. C.; L. T. Levin, Jr., K. of R. & S. Meets every Monday night.

Capital, No. 10. Chartered Feb. 2, 1887, and has about 65 members. John A. Willis, C. C.; P. B. McCoy, K. of R. & S. Meets Thursday night.

A. O. U. W., *Congaree*, No. 2. Chartered Nov. 15, 1887. Has 52 members. Dr. Geo. Howe, M. W.; A. H. Montieth, Rec. Meets first and third Tuesdays.

K. of H., *Columbia*, 350. Has about 100 members. Hawley Wood, Dict. L. N. Zealy, Rep. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

A. L. H., *Columbia Council*, 1108. Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Organized

1874. Membership 30. John Green, Commander; L. C. Moore, Sec.

Columbia also has lodges of the Golden Rule, Red Men, Railroad Conductors, and Engineers, and perhaps others, of which we are not informed.

The negroes have their various secret lodges, charitable organizations, etc.

The Columbia Club occupies the second and third floor of the Desportes & Edmunds building, and the rooms are magnificently fitted up. It numbers among its membership over 125 names of the aristocratic business men and citizens of Columbia, and other parts of South Carolina. T. T. Moore, President; Allen J. Green, Sec. and Treas.

The Board of Trade is a very important and effective factor in the advancement of Columbia. It will have a full notice in our closing pages.

A Confederate Survivors' Association was organized last fall, and now numbers 124 men, including all grades of the service. Col. A. C. Haskell is the President, and in the Association are to be found some of the best elements of the community. Among its honorary members are many of the most eminent ex-Confederates.

City Council.—Columbia numbers among its Aldermen, business men of good executive ability, and who have the welfare of the city at heart. An election is close at hand which will probably change its make-up to some extent. The present Board are: Ward 1—T. T. Moore, W. McB. Sloan, E. W. Sereven; 2—R. S. Desportes, J. S. Dunn, E. J. Brennen; 3—F. N. Ehrlich, T. B. Aughtry; 4—W. J. Duffie, C. J. Beck, R. N. Richbourg.

Canal Trustees.—Col. F. W. Mc-

Master, the Chairman of the Canal Board, is our present State Senator, and his labors for the city have been very active and effectual. In this, as in educational matters, he has shown a zeal and public spirit worthy of the cause. The other members of the Canal Committee are Mayor Jno. T. Rhett, C. J. Iredell, W. B. Lowrance, and R. S. Desportes, all progressive men, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that the good work will be pushed to completion.

Fire Department.—W. B. Stanley is President of the Board of Fire Masters, Phillip Motz Chief, and C. J. Beck Assistant Engineer. The department is composed at present of one hook and ladder company, two steam engine companies, and two hand engine companies. Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company has a membership of forty-three, one house, one truck and equipments—property of the company. Independent Steam Fire Engine Company has a membership of twenty-seven one house (brick), two frame buildings, one steam engine, one pair horses—property of the city. Palmetto Steam Fire Engine Company has a membership of thirty, one house, one stable, one steam engine, one two-wheel reel, and one pair of horses, all the property of the company, and 900 feet of hose, the property of the city. Enterprise Fire Engine Company has a membership of 100, one hand engine, one two-wheel reel, and 350 feet of hose—all the property of the city. Vigilant Fire Engine Company has a membership of 100, frame house, one hand engine, one two-wheel reel, and 350 feet of hose—all the property of the city. The department has responded to twenty-eight alarms during the year, causing a loss

in buildings, stock, and furniture of about \$22,070, which was insured for \$19,145; \$13,400 of this loss was caused by two fires.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

The old fogies who are still in their shells, and are ever ready to prophesy regarding any new enterprise, that Columbia is dead, Richland County of little value, the mountain regions not worth having, and South Carolina getting poorer every year, should be retired into the obscurity which they so richly deserve. The men who are really putting their shoulders to the wheel to aid in development, assist manufacturing and agricultural enterprises, and bring to the best advantage the vast mineral, industrial, and farming wealth of South Carolina are worthy of special mention, and it is with pleasure that we have allotted a fair share of our space to their various enterprises. We do not pretend to say that Columbia has a *big boom*, for such is not the case, but she has a decidedly healthy growth, and it is no stretch of imagination to say that she is on the eve of very important developments. The new canal work, referred to in former pages, will soon put into circulation considerable sums of money for its construction, and this will give an impetus to building and other progressive movements, as well as decided advances in real estate. Manufacturers and capitalists cannot fail to see the immense advantages to be gained from the use of cheap water power, coupled with our excellent facilities for transportation, etc. It is scarcely necessary to refer again to our superior educational, religious, and sanitary conditions, which have been

given in detail in former pages, but these, when combined, present unexceptionable advantages, and the writer would say that from his extensive acquaintance with the principal cities in 20 States, he does not know of any one more advantageously situated in all respects, and we believe that the coming decade will surprise even the most sanguine in the additions to population, manufacturers, and industrial wealth of South Carolina's capital city. Almost any kind of legitimate manufacturing may succeed here, but the field is especially inviting to the production of cotton goods, and a dozen mills of that description, with their contingent industries, would not be out of place. Extensive potteries or kaolin goods houses, wood manufacturing, additional granite works, and many other fields of industry, might be profitably engaged in as the weather is equable the entire year, and but little expense required to keep away the chilling blizzards of the northwest, which lose their power for harm while climbing the Blue Ridge mountains. Our article on agriculture and thoroughbred stock will convey a slight idea of what advantages the surrounding country is possessed. The importance of those pursuits will be manifest, as thriving agricultural and stock-raising districts give back-bone to commercial and manufacturing centres. Any man who has the stamina to go west with limited means, and trusts to his energy and the smiles of Providence, and who succeeds there, could take the same energy and trust and have greater certainty of success in the South. He has no grasshoppers, nor enduring ice, nor snow, nor blasting drought, nor violent winds. His wants are fewer, his hardships less. A climate always

moderate, no sultry nights which leave him more exhausted than on his retiring. Any man with the pluck to make of himself a western pioneer, can, within less than ten years, in this country, where all things tend to man's good health and prosperity, surround himself with lands and stock, and have a fine income, with less privation than many portions of the Union.

Within a few years past, Columbia has become the abode of many Northern families who had previously spent their winters in Florida, and who find, after a winter's trial of Columbia, that the climate is, in many cases, more invigorating and better for them than that of Florida, and other Southern health resorts.

The vicinity of Columbia is noted for its excellent fruit and vegetables, and the old saying, that "a man could not put his foot on a spot in Carolina where a plant would not grow," is especially true of this section of the State. The writer has a large acquaintance throughout the North, and would say, personally, to those who desire investment that real estate is lower in Columbia to-day than it will ever touch again. Let those who are despondent and think that it is a good time to sell, hand in their bids, at reasonable figures, to the real estate agents, and they can doubtless place others in your stead who have the utmost confidence in Columbia's future prosperity.

It is despicable for any citizen to speak against his own city, and to say, regarding any enterprise to further its advancement, "Oh, it's no use; you never can make anything out of this place." We are glad to note that there are very few of this class in Columbia, and those who feel so should move out and give place to others who are able to

"see the day star arising." The past 20 years here has been one of marked progress, and the coming decade will be one of much greater advancement. We find that the mercantile and professional interests are generally well represented, and the field that gives the greatest promise for development is that for the manufacturer, mechanic, and those who are willing to cultivate the broad acreage of this and surrounding counties. No section of country offers greater inducements to legitimate industrial pursuits. The Columbia City Council has recently passed an ordinance exempting from taxation establishments that may be erected, in several important lines of manufacturing, during the next two years.

Columbia has grand distributing advantages, and should make a great wholesale centre. Active developments on the canal, which will soon be begun again and, we trust, pushed to a speedy consummation, will give additional life and prosperity to Columbia, and make it no idle dream, that she is, indeed, a progressive city. In nearly every article of this Sketch, although it may have a personal heading, will be found some interesting fact or conclusion to be drawn. We invite you to read the entire work, as some point of information obtained may be valuable to you at present or for future use. Excursion trains are run twice a month, bringing tourists from principal Northern points to Columbia and return for one fare; and as this city will bear the closest scrutiny, we, in the name of the Board of Agriculture, Board of Trade, and City Council, invite all to come and spend a week, investigate the merits of this favored section, and we are certain that before the blizzards of another winter arrive, you will have

concluded to take up a permanent abode here. A battle ground is found just across the river, where Sherman's force was held at bay for 3 days by a handful of Confederate soldiers. The bridge across the Congaree River, immediately opposite the city, and connecting the Counties of Richland and Lexington, was destroyed by the retreating Confederates at that time, and communication at this point was for some years had by ferries, till a few years since, when the piers were utilized for the reconstruction of an iron and wood bridge, which is an invaluable auxiliary to the extensive traffic between the citizens of Lexington and the merchants of this city. Situated in the centre of the State, with five lines of railroad competing for its freights to the cotton markets, manufacturing centres of the North, and ports of export to all parts of the world, Columbia enjoys advantages unequalled by any interior city of the South for the handling of this staple product. The number of railroads concentrating here secure a very low rate of freight from Columbia to Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. This competition secures that quick transit so essential in the cotton trade. In addition to this, our cotton is very desirable from its careful preparation, being free from dirt and stain incident to low land, and of excellent staple. These substantial reasons for the demand has opened up to the central and upper portions of our State a market which, for many reasons, it is largely for the interest of producers to patronize.

Columbia's geographical situation makes it one of the most accessible localities in the State; the topographic conformation, equable and

salubrious climate, clean, broad, and shaded streets, the ample, highly cultivated, and tastefully arranged grounds that surround its dwellings, conspire to attract to and make this one of the most desirable and inviting places of residence in the State, and the number who are allured here from year to year, to escape the rigors of a Northern winter are steadily increasing. A recent writer says: "In order to create a city, in the true meaning of the word, it is necessary that its inhabitants should regard it with pride and affection, and also as something of which they are a personal part. It is hardly enough for the best results that there should be a reasonable understanding of the benefits of good government, and the appreciation of the advantages of municipal convenience. There should be a warmer feeling of pride in the beauty, the high standing, the intellectual and moral influence, and everything that tends to elevate and improve the city as a part of a common and yet personal possession." As a community, the superior race are refined and cultured, genial and hospitable, and give a most hearty welcome to all who will participate with them in the enjoyment of the advantages with which they are blessed, both by nature and art; and the negroes are more progressive and independent than in many sections of the country.

The nationality or nativity of no man is questioned. Whether he comes from the North or the South, or the East or the West, he will be gladly received, if he only possesses and practises the virtues that are essential to good citizenship.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In looking over the statistics connected with the manufacturing in-

terests of Columbia, we find there are over 1,000 persons employed and about \$1,500,000 of capital invested, producing \$2,225,000 worth of manufactured products. There are several smaller wholesale houses not noticed in detail, and the wholesale trade of Columbia aggregates over \$2,000,000, while the retail trade will reach a much greater figure. The annual transactions of the cotton merchants range from 60,000 to 75,000 bales, or in value from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. While a large share of the business men are from Columbia and other South Carolina towns, there is a considerable number from Virginia and the old North State, with a fair sprinkling from Northern States and from the British Isle. The hardy Scotchman, the impulsive Irishman, and the sturdy Englishman mix with our brethren from the North to infuse new methods and manners, and those broken down in constitution from the frigid blasts of the New England, Middle, and Western States, come to receive the invigorating influence of this balmy clime.

The aggregate cost of the public buildings here exceeds six millions of dollars. Columbia is noted for the beauty of its public and private grounds and its flower gardens. Sidney Park contains twenty acres, furnishing attractive promenades. The Agricultural Society of the State has extensive fair grounds, with numerous buildings, and during fair week, in November, as many as twenty thousand persons assemble here from the different parts of the State. There are several handsome cemeteries, fifteen churches, three free and ten chartered and private schools. The assessed value of real and personal property is \$4,000,000,

and the true value is doubtless over \$6,000,000.

The growth of the South in a few years past has been wonderful, and Columbia is awakening to her importance as a central city. A Northern journal says: "The summary of industrial statistics, which has been made by a Southern trade journal, discloses a progress along the lines of diversified development which will be a surprise even to those who have fancied that they appreciated the changes which are in progress in that section. 22 factories for making agricultural implements, 23 car works, 147 cotton and woollen mills, 184 foundries and machine shops, 73 blast furnaces, 504 mines and quarries, 23 rolling mills. These are a few items in a long list of industries begun or established during a single year in thirteen States. Such an industrial development as this, so rapid and so varied, shows the necessity of recognizing the new impulses and conditions which prevail in the South, and are changing the character, traditions, and aspirations of the people of this section."

OUR REGARDS.

The writer of this special edition cannot close without extending to the business men and citizens of Columbia in general his sincere thanks for their very cordial reception of this enterprise and the generous assistance which they have rendered in the work. Our duties have been arduous, but were made very much lighter by the kind reception with which we have been met by Richland County hospitality, and while our work is necessarily imperfect in many particulars, we hope it will not be unworthy of the wide distribution which its friends have already guaranteed, and that it will redound

to the future good of this section. We have made very many pleasant acquaintances, and wherever our lot may be cast in the future, we shall always have a kind remembrance of the unselfish interest displayed toward the Historical Sketch of Columbia, which is a sufficient guarantee that any legitimate enterprise will have the generous encouragement of the good people of this city. Success to the Capital city of South Carolina with all her enterprises, and may her natural wealth, beautiful surroundings, and generosity be fully appreciated!

We do not claim this pamphlet to be a complete index, as from our inability to find the proprietors or other responsible persons, from whom to secure facts and dates, we have sometimes unwillingly omitted an important business. We do not claim perfection nor expect a book containing so much matter as the present issue, to appear free from errors, but we have endeavored to make a creditable sketch, one which we think will be generally accepted with satisfaction by our citizens and mailed to friends and customers throughout the country, or preserved for future reference. From a proper estimate, we find that more than 500,000 separate and distinct pieces of metal have been used, and should our readers find a letter upside down, or other typographical or historical errors, we trust that they will kindly make their criticisms light.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Our business men who subscribe for a number of extra copies of this pamphlet should not lay them under the counter, as is sometimes done, and forget to give them proper distribution. This book contains many

valuable facts and dates, and some person will while away several hours with pleasure and profit in perusing the same. It is due to your own interest and those of your neighbors who are represented with you, as well as to the upbuilding of your city, that you distribute all numbers placed in your hands during the next month or so. Mail them to your friends or customers, or place them on the counter for convenient handing out.

OMISSIONS, ETC.

In our notice of the Columbia Female College we omitted to state that this institution is the property of, and is conducted under the auspices of, the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On our last cover page will be found the advertisement of the Clyde Steamship Line. This company has rapidly risen to a prominent place in ocean navigation, and is worthy of the entire confidence of shippers.

In our mention of granite works, we should have said that the Granby quarry, which is now lying idle, is the place from whence all the largest granite columns for the State House have been taken.

From the great difficulty in securing the concluding facts in any department under consideration, we have failed to make the arrangement as systematic as would have been desirable, but by consulting the table of contents on inside cover page, any article may readily be found. The mercantile matters which should have been continued on page 56, will be found on succeeding pages. In consequence of our limited space we shall only be able to give a few representative houses in each line.

PROFESSIONAL MENTION.

DR. D. L. BOOZER'S

DENTAL DEPOT,

No. 132½ Main Street.

Dr. D. L. Boozer is a native of the adjoining county, and has been engaged in the practice of dentistry for nearly 25 years. He studied the art under the instruction of Roberts & Gregg, a dental firm of this city, who made a specialty of teaching. After the decease of Dr. Roberts, he became a partner with Dr. Gregg, and continued with him in practice until Gregg's death. In 1870 Dr. Boozer added dental instruments and supplies to his business, and has furnished a number of dentists in this State. Dr. B. was one of the active movers in the establishment of the South Carolina Dental Association, which was organized in 1869, and has ever been prominent in his profession. He has the Reynolds patent process for bracing artificial teeth with gold plate in vulcanized rubber, and in all departments of operative and mechanical dentistry is fully abreast of the times. His wide acquaintance and long residence in this city leaves it unnecessary for us to extend this notice farther.

DR. J. M. QUATTLEBAUM,

NO. 108½ MAIN STREET,

Is a native of Orangeburg, graduated from Baltimore Dental College in 1880, and has been practising in Columbia for five years past.

Other dentists are Dr. T. T. Moore and Dr. T. Berwick Legaré.

DR. B. W. TAYLOR,

EAST PLAIN STREET.

The medical fraternity of this city has in its ranks several prominent physicians, and among those who have had a long experience here, is

the name of Dr. B. W. Taylor, who has now been in practice for nearly 30 years. The doctor is a native of Columbia, and graduated from the Charleston Medical College in 1858, having been continuously in practice here ever since, and has gained a host of friends and patrons. Dr. Taylor expresses a very high opinion as to the beneficial results of Columbia's climate and her entire freedom from malarial or other endemic diseases, where due regard is had to proper sanitation.

DR. GEO. HOWE,

110 E. BLANDING STREET.

Dr. Geo. Howe is a native Columbian, his father having been Chairman of the Faculty of the Theological Seminary for a great many years. He has been in practice here for nearly 20 years, and in response to an inquiry regarding the health of this city, writes as follows:

Columbia is situated upon a plateau about 350 feet above the sea level, and about 200 feet above the bed of the Congaree River, which limits the city on the west. On the east the city merges into the sand hills, which are noted for their healthfulness. The soil is a sandy clay, resting upon the granite which crops out three miles below the city. This character of soil, from its porosity, permits of rapid percolation of the rain that falls upon it, and thus promotes dryness of the climate. The rolling character of the surface favors the rapid drainage of the streets, and consequently adds to their cleanliness. The mean temperature obtained from the city registrar's records, covering a period of four years, is, for winter 48°, spring 65°, summer 80°, and for autumn 64°.

Columbia is subject to no en-

demic diseases, and though its summers are long, they are as healthy as its winters. It is unnecessary for its citizens to seek either winter or summer resorts on the score of health.

The prevailing winds are from the south and southwest, and traversing the pine forests as they do, they are robbed of impurities and are charged with the balsamic vapors which are thought to be grateful and healing to the respiratory tract.

The climate makes it a desirable resort for those who suffer from lung trouble or disease of the mucous surfaces. There are many living witnesses to bear out this statement who have been relieved of pulmonary troubles, and have thus been led to take up their residence here.

The city has been peculiarly free from epidemics. Yellow fever cases have frequently been imported, and in no instance has the disease been communicated to others. The salubrity of the climate is beyond question, and it is a matter of surprise that the invalids who are in search of health do not more frequently make trial of its effects upon them.

Dr. Howe is a graduate of all departments of the S. C. University and took review courses in medicine at the New York and La. Colleges.

DR. L. K. PHILPOT,

COR. GERVAIS & ASSEMBLY STS.

Dr. Philpot is a native Georgian, and graduated from the same college which had been the *alma mater* of his father—the Atlanta Medical—in 1875, a year later coming to this city, where he has now been in regular practice for nearly a dozen years.

We should be glad to give a place to each physician, but our time and space forbids it. The oldest prac-

titioner here is Dr. J. G. Seabrook, who commenced in 1844; next comes Dr. A. N. Talley, 1850; Dr. Taylor, 1858; Dr. A. A. Sylvester, 1861; Dr. Geo. Howe, 1870; Dr. A. L. Gaubert, 1874; Dr. Philpot and Dr. H. D. Heinitsch, 1875; Dr. F. D. Kendall, 1883. Dr. Pope, of the Penitentiary Hospital, and the Asylum physicians, have been noticed under their respective headings.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

Columbia, as the capital of South Carolina, has ever attracted to its Bar some of the leading legal lights of the State. Mayor Rhett, Senator F. W. McMaster, and W. A. Clark have been noticed on other pages. Prof. Joseph D. Pope, of the South Carolina University, is among the oldest practitioners at this Bar. He is a native of Beaufort, S. C., graduate of Franklin College, of Athens, Ga., and has been in practice here about 25 years, holding a chair in the University for several years past.

R. W. Shand is a native Columbian, was admitted in 1861, practised for 17 years at Union C. H., and a few years since returned to Columbia. Mr. Shand served a portion of two terms in the S. C. Legislature.

Sam'l W. Melton, of Yorkville, was admitted 1857, and has practised here since 1865. He has officiated as Circuit Judge, Attorney General of S. C., and U. S. Attorney for this District. Judge Melton's office is No. 20 Law Range.

John C. Haskell is a native of Abbeville, admitted in 1879, and has practised at this Bar ever since. For ten years past Col. Haskell has been in the S. C. Legislature, and is at present chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Jos. W. Muller is a native Columbian and was admitted in 1885. A

year ago he was appointed trial justice and attends to collections and other duties of that office at No. 18 Law Range.

Bachman & Youmans, Lyles & Haynsworth, and a score of others, deserve a mention, but the printers say our form is full.

MERCANTILE MATTERS.

McCREERY & BROTHER,
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Select Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

McCreery & Brother, in order to supply the demand for a select line of ladies' dress goods and other departments of the trade, opened up their superb double front rooms, 50x210 feet, under the Grand Central Hotel when that structure was erected, and have shown good tact and judgment in their selections as their large city and country trade gives evidence.

Having a wholesale house, they are able to secure goods at close margins, and to always keep their stock whole.

DAVID JONES,

NO. 138 MAIN STREET,

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

David Jones was formerly connected with the house of R. C. Shiver & Co., and later, senior member of the firm of Jones, Davis & Bouknight. A half dozen years since he engaged in business in his own right and has secured a fair share of trade. Mr. Jones keeps a full line of dry goods and notions, making a leading specialty of his carpet department, where everything from plain goods to the most costly brussels and velvets, fine curtains, lambrequins, etc., can be found. His efforts in this direction have been duly appreciated and he enjoys an increasing trade. Mr. Jones is an old resident and

favorably known to all Columbia people.

J. H. DAVIS,

118 MAIN STREET,

Carpets, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc.

Any firm that keeps an exclusive line of trade and endeavors to raise its standard is deserving of commendation. Mr. Davis has the only exclusive carpet house in Columbia, having changed from the general mercantile business to this line five years ago. Carpets, oil cloths, matings, curtain materials, lace curtains, window cornices, and wall paper, are his stock in trade. Mr. D. is from Delaware, 30 years here and 20 years in the trade of Columbia.

N. W. TRUMP,

NO. 134 MAIN STREET.

Fancy Goods, Millinery, Notions, and Music.

N. W. Trump is a native of the Buckeye State. He came to Columbia in 1873, and four years later engaged in his present business. He keeps a very large stock of fancy goods, millinery, and notions. To further his business in the millinery trade, he each season engages the services of Miss Emily Oler, of Baltimore, a proficient trimmer, who has charge of that department. Mr. Trump also deals in the Chickering and other first-class pianos, Mason & Hamlin Organs and other standard makes in that line. His efforts in the mercantile trade have been fully appreciated by our citizens.

BOOKS, NEWS, ETC.

R. L. BRYAN & CO.,

NO. 110 MAIN STREET,

General Book House.

This house, an old Columbia landmark, was founded in January, 1844, by Mr. Richard L. Bryan, of this

city, and James J. McCarter, who had been at the head of a wholesale book house in Charleston since 1821, and had published sixty volumes of Supreme Court Reports.

R. L. Bryan & Co. for many years had the only book store in the State, outside of Charleston, up to the war. They—brothers-in-law—continued together until the year 1853, when Mr. McCarter retired, leaving Mr. R. L. Bryan to continue the business, which he did uninterruptedly, excepting for a short period in war time, until 1882. After nearly forty years of mercantile life Mr. Bryan retired, leaving the field to his nephew and his son, Messrs. T. S. Bryan and R. Berkeley Bryan, under whose vigorous auspices the establishment continues its traditional current of success. Bryan & McCarter were publishers of law reports, scientific works, etc., and Mr. R. L. Bryan is now recognized as one of the ex-veterans of Columbia in business. No one has left a record higher than he for the traits of uniform courtesy, sound mercantile and personal ethics—traits, by the way, equally characteristic of the quaint and honest Mr. McCarter. When the war came Mr. Bryan lost heavily, but after the fire he resumed business at the "old stand," and by 1882 he had won a second independence as regards worldly goods. Twice an alderman, he was for many years a director in the old Commercial Bank, was one of the originators of the Central National Bank, and has assisted liberally in all the religious, charitable, and industrial enterprises of Columbia.

The young men of the old house of R. L. Bryan & Co. have added a printing annex to their book and stationery business, and are zealously walking in the footsteps of their

former chief. It is worthy of note that the place where they are located seems devoted to the book cause. For forty-four years the Bryan business has been prosecuted upon the present site, and even prior to 1844, when Mr. Bryan took charge, a Mr. Cunningham had long conducted a book store on the same spot.

W. J. DUFFIE & SON,
NO. 150 MAIN STREET,
Books, Stationery, etc.

W. J. Duffie, the senior member of this well-known establishment, began book-selling in 1856 in Newberry, S. C. He was educated at the old South Carolina College, and a man of intelligence, naturally developed a taste for publishing as well as making merchandise of books. He published a booklet on Florida by Mr. David Ewart, and also republished Ramsay's History of South Carolina. In 1866, Mr. Duffie moved his business to this city, where he has achieved success and won confidence for himself and his firm. He is the publisher of Stephen's School History of the United States; Davidson's School History of South Carolina; and Reynolds' Readers. He also publishes the Book of Worship of the Lutheran Church, South; Rev. Dr. Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina; and other books. Mr. Duffie has his son associated with him in business, thus bringing in fortunate combination the experience of age with the energy of youth. The house does a general book and stationery business.

J. D. PICKARD,
NO. 164 MAIN STREET,

Books, News, Pictures, and Frames.

Four years ago J. D. Pickard came from N. C. to Columbia and engaged in the insurance business. In September, 1887, he opened up his hand-

some and varied assortment of school books, news, stationery, and sundries at No. 164 Main street, and has met with an encouraging success for his first year in trade.

Mr. Pickard, however, makes the enlarging and finishing of portraits and the painting of pictures or scenery in oil, water, or pastel colors a leading feature of his trade. He keeps a full supply of artists' materials, makes to order all kinds of picture frames, and also does engraving and printing. Although but a few months in business, Mr. P. has shown the energy and business tact which bring success.

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CLOTHING, ETC.

M. L. KINARD,
120 MAIN STREET,

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing House.

This house might very properly have had a place among our wholesale merchants, as Mr. Kinard does a jobbing trade in many parts of the State. The merchant who carries a large and superior stock, furnishes a convenience to customers which should be appreciated, and it is with no depreciation of other clothing dealers that we refer to the fact that Mr. Kinard probably carries the largest and most complete assortment in this special line of fine goods to be found in the State. His rooms at No. 120 Main street are 33 feet wide and 180 in depth, with superb skylights, and filled to repletion with everything desirable that goes to make up a gentleman's toilet, or with the trunk required in packing the same for travel. The counters and shelving show a very complete and well selected line in every department, while several thousand dollars worth of extra fine goods are found in the long row of side-draw-

ers, where they are the better kept from dust and dirt. Mr. Kinard has customers in distant parts of the State, who regularly send to him for such wear as they need, knowing that his stock is ever so complete as to be ready to fill the demands. A very attractive line of fine shoes, hats, etc., superb lay-out of under-clothing and neckwear, excellent cases of toilet goods, jewelry, and anything which goes to complete the dress of a gentleman, are found here, making Kinard's clothing house rank second to none in the State. M. L. Kinard commenced the dry goods trade in this city in 1865, seven years later changing to the clothing line, which he has brought up to its present high standard. It requires the services of 10 to 12 men to conduct this business, the stock carried ranges from \$40,000 to \$65,000, and the disbursement to employees is no small sum.

L. EPSTIN,

NO. 150 MAIN STREET,

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Philip Epstin, manager, is of foreign birth, came to Charleston in 1852, and 15 years later he began the clothing trade in Columbia. He keeps a complete assortment in all lines of his trade—clothing, hats, caps, trunks, and gents' furnishing goods; and with more than a score of years in the trade of Columbia has become familiarly known to our citizens. His rooms are under the Columbia Hotel, in the business centre of the city.

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JEWELRY, MUSIC, ETC.

R. N. RICHBOURG,
126 MAIN STREET,

Jewelry, Pianos, Organs, etc.

Wm. Glaze began the jewelry trade in Columbia more than fifty years

ago, and R. N. Richbourg, a native South Carolinian, succeeded to the business some 15 years since. This house has eight elegant, nickel French glass show cases filled with everything desirable in gold and silver watches, plain rings, or the costly diamond, and every description of ladies' jewelry. The lay-out of silver plated ware and solid silver sets is very large, a full assortment of clocks, spectacles, and optical goods.

Mr. Richbourg is one of the principal music dealers here, having the agency for the Steinway and Behr Brothers pianos, the goods of J. & C. Fischer, Wilcox & White and other makes of organs. Small musical instruments, sheet music, and everything that goes to make up a complete jewelry and music house. Mr. Richbourg keeps two watch-makers and a jeweller, making a specialty of repairing and engraving, and all work entrusted to his care receives prompt attention.

P. H. LACHICOTTE & CO.,

105 MAIN STREET.

Jewelry, Optical Goods, Etc.

Mr. Lachicotte is a native of Charleston, and has been in the jewelry business for 17 years. He opened up trade in Columbia nearly five years ago, and has a very neat assortment of clocks, watches, and jewelry, giving special attention to optical goods.

GEO. BRUNS,

133 MAIN STREET.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

George Bruns is a native of Germany, and has been in the jewelry business for thirty years. He is centrally located at 133 Main Street, and carries watches, clocks, gold and silver chains, and the varieties of jewelry and silver plated table-ware.

DRUGS AND SUNDRIES.

BRYAN E. MIOT,

110 MAIN STREET.

Drug and Sundry House.

Dr. Charles H. Miot began the drug trade here nearly forty years ago, and continued in business until his last illness a year or two since. Bryan E. Miot was raised in the drug trade, graduated at the New York College of Pharmacy in 1885, and upon his father's death succeeded to the business. The store has recently been re-arranged, and a superb piece of furniture—a \$3,000 soda apparatus—added. This, for beauty of finish and convenient fixtures, is not excelled in the State, and deserves a liberal patronage. It has six mineral water draughts and place for 18 different flavors of syrups. Dr. Miot pays particular attention to the prescription trade, having E. L. Aimer, of Charleston, an experienced clerk, in charge of that department. A liberal line of sundries, toilet goods, etc., are found, in addition to the general stock of drugs, medicines, and chemicals. Dr. Miot is a native Columbian, and his enterprise is fully appreciated by our people who have known his business dealings from boyhood.

E. E. JACKSON,

NO. 105 MAIN STREET.

Drugs and Drug Sundries.

Dr. Jackson is a native of Charleston, and was in the drug trade there for many years. He began the drug trade in Columbia in 1865, a half-dozen years ago removing to his present location at 105 Main Street, where he has a large room properly fitted up for the conveniences of his trade. Dr. Jackson also has a very fine microscope of high power, and has done a large amount of pathological examinations.

W. T. LITTLE.

NO. 94 MAIN STREET.

City Hall Drug Store.

Wm. T. Little is a native Columbian, and a life-long druggist. A year ago he opened up a new stock at his present stand, in the City Hall, and has everything very conveniently arranged. His long experience as a prescription clerk at once gave him the confidence of the physicians, and his record shows over 12,000 prescriptions for the first year.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &C.**STANLEY'S CHINA HALL.**

108 MAIN STREET.

J. C. Stanley & Bro., Proprietors.

This establishment has been in successful operation for about forty years. It was originated by Hon. W. B. Stanley and continued by him for more than 25 years, when it was purchased by his nephews, John C. and Chas. D. Stanley, whose jobbing and retail trade embraces South Carolina and adjoining States. The store room extends back half the square, and is filled with their usual lines of fine china, variegated glassware, crockery, lamps, silverware, cutlery, stoves, tinware, and an endless variety in novelties and house furnishings. Dealing on a cash basis, they are enabled to give their customers the lowest prices, as well as the best goods.

JOHN AGNEW ESTATE,**HARDWARE HOUSE.***Thomas Agnew, Manager.*

John Agnew, Sr., began business in Columbia about 40 years ago, and after many years of successful trade, succumbed to disease a couple of years since and left his large business to his heirs. The hardware house at No. 124 Main

street is under the management of the son Thomas, and a full stock of hardware and builders' materials, lime and cement, agricultural implements, carriages, buggies, etc., are adjuncts to the trade, and the entire hardware business is covered in its various branches.

DIAL HARDWARE CO.,

NO. 156 MAIN STREET.

Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing.

This well known house was established about thirty years ago by the late John C. Dial. After Mr. Dial's death it was continued by his heirs under the firm name of Dial Hardware Company, and exclusively in that line of trade. The assortment is large, covering all the rounds of a complete hardware establishment, and with the usual house furnishing goods kept in that line. Several other firms in the city carry hardware with groceries or other goods, but the above house confines its trade strictly to hardware and its accompaniments, and is a representative house.

C. O. BROWN & BRO.,

207-9-11 MAIN STREET.

Builders' Hardware, Sash, Doors, etc.

C. O. Brown & Bro. are dealing in a full line of builders' hardware, sash, doors, and blinds, which are of great benefit to the community, both as regards convenience and expense. This firm also deals extensively in paints of all kinds, lime, and cement. Messrs. Brown are native Columbians. Their father commenced business here about 35 years ago, and continued until his death, which occurred in 1870. He was succeeded by the sons, who have enjoyed a prosperous business up to the present time. They command a large local business, and also are doing a jobbing trade throughout the

State, especially in the northern portion.

—o—
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

[Too late for classification.]

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE.

R. M. ANDERSON, MANAGER.

Storage, Brokerage, and Carriages.

R. M. Anderson is from Anderson, S. C., a county named in honor of his ancestors, and was in mercantile trade prior to removing to Columbia in 1876. He has been in the fertilizer, grain, and brokerage trade for some years here. In 1885 Mr. Anderson rebuilt the old Walker, Evans & Co. Confederate paper money manufacturing building, at the corner of Gervais and Pulaski streets. This structure is 50 feet wide and 400 feet in length, and in addition to commercial storage of cotton, etc., furnishes room in which Mr. A. keeps a large line of buggies, carriages, wagons, etc. The wagons are from the Piedmont Manufactory at Hickory, N. C., and the carriages principally from the Cook Carriage Company, of Cincinnati, both establishments having a wide reputation in the South. Mr. Anderson, for nearly a dozen years past, has been Reading Clerk for the S. C. Legislature, for five years Secretary of the Board of Trade, and is one of the public spirited men of this city who are bending their energies towards Columbia's advancement.

C. C. HABENICHT,

178 MAIN STREET.

Bottling Works and Ice Manufactory.

One of the progressive business men of this city is C. C. Habenicht, a native of Charleston, who has been a resident of Columbia for 20 years past. Mr. H. is proprietor of the largest hotel in town—the Grand Central—has the largest bot-

tling works in this section of country, and has recently put in operation an ice manufactory, with capacity for 25 tons per day, which is doubtless the largest of its kind in the South. He owns the old Bent Works buildings on the S. C. R. R., near the Southern Cotton Oil Company's plant, and has recently been one of the prime movers in organizing the Congaree Manufacturing Company, which will have a capital of \$200,000, will be put in operation the coming season with 8,000 spindles and manufacture staple cotton goods. Mr. Habenicht furnishes the building in exchange for capital stock, and his various enterprises and efforts towards establishing manufacturing industries in Columbia are worthy of a more extended notice than our present space will permit of.

COLUMBIA POTTERY.

L. M. LANDRUM, PROPRIETOR.

Four Miles Northeast of Columbia.

The Columbia Pottery was established about the year 1840 by Dr. Abner Landrum, and was carried on by him until his death; after his death it was continued by his son, L. M. Landrum, who is the present proprietor. Mr. Landrum manufactures stone ware, flower pots, vases, tiles for hearths, circular bricks for walling wells, fire bricks, and various other articles in this line of business. He makes a first class fire brick, for which there is ready sale, and finds in this vicinity an inexhaustible quantity of fire proof clay.

M. A. MALONE,

NO. 192 MAIN STREET,

Sewing Machines and Musical Instruments.

M. A. Malone commenced business here as a dealer in sewing machines and musical instruments four years

ago as Malone & Co., 15 months since purchasing the entire interest. His trade has gradually increased until he enjoys a large local patronage. He deals in the Domestic, New Home, and Davis and White sewing machines, all of which are regarded as first class makes. Mr. M. is also sole agent for the Estey Organ and Piano Co., and deals in the Story & Clark and Carpenter organs. Repairing machines is made a specialty. Mr. Malone's trade is largely due to the quality of the goods which he handles and the easy terms given to customers.

PENITENTIARY SHOE STORE.

A. C. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR,

Boots, Shoes, Trunks, etc.

About six years ago A. C. Dibert, of Philadelphia, took charge of the shoe manufacturing department in the Penitentiary, and has made a very successful business, operating about 100 hands, and sending out goods to the amount of about \$150,000 annually. He conducts the above retail store at No. 155 Main street, and does a large custom trade in hand made goods, keeping in stock every variety of boots and shoes, all of his own make, also hosiery, and a line of trunks and valises as well. Mr. Dibert has a similar house in Charleston, and sends the goods from his manufactory here to all parts of the country.

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LIVERIES, ETC.

CAPT. J. N. LONG,

61 ASSEMBLY ST.,

Feed and Sale Stable.

Capt. Long is a native of Kentucky, but came here about 1870, opened a feed and sale stable, and has continued in the business ever since. He has a large stock of horses and mules for sale during the entire

year. Drovers stay with him. Also Tolbert & Bro., who deal in fine horses, are permanently located there.

J. P. MCCARTHA,

MAIN STREET,

Opposite Krentzlin's Bottling Works.

J. P. McCartha has been engaged in the livery business about five years, having moved from Starling's stand to his present place. He keeps several fine horses and carriages, and is always ready to wait on his customers at liberal rates. Mr. McCartha is a native of Lexington County, of South Carolina.

CONDER & LONGEST,

NOS. 15 & 17 PLAIN STREET,

(Successors to J. P. McCartha.)

Messrs. Conder and Longest, at Starling's old stand, are natives of North Carolina, and for the last half year have been engaged in the livery business in Columbia. They run a feed, sale, and exchange stable, constantly keeping on hand a number of fine horses, which are sold at low prices, and their vehicles are of the best makes. During the trading seasons Tennessee and Kentucky drovers locate with them.

McCAFFERTY BROTHERS,

66 ASSEMBLY STREET,

Texas Horses and Mules.

McCafferty Bros. are natives of Fort Worth, Texas, and are dealers in horses. During the trading seasons they ship to Columbia each week two or three car loads of Texas ponies and mules, their sales here amounting to an average of 1,000 a year, besides several thousands in other portions of the country. They handle the very best stock of the kind, and, being large dealers, give their purchasers auction prices.

The postage on this pamphlet will be but 2 cents each. Mail them to your Northern friends.

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING.**M. H. BERRY,**

ONE DOOR SOUTH CENTRAL HOTEL.

Furniture and Undertaking Rooms.

Milo H. Berry is a native of New Jersey, and learned the cabinet maker's trade in his native State. He came to Columbia about 1843, and for some years continued the manufacture of furniture, adding ready made goods as the trade demanded, and now has one of the leading stocks in that line to be found in this section of country.

Everything in plain and costly outfits of desirable furniture or house furnishing goods is kept by Mr. Berry. Undertaking is his leading specialty, and he is up with the times. Embalming by the best process, and keeping a full line of fine robes, linings, etc. He has been very successful in this department of business.

FAGAN BROTHERS,

NO. 66 MAIN STREET.

Furniture and Undertaking.

The Fagan Brothers began business here over twenty years ago, and by industry and strict attention to the wants of trade they have gradually risen to a prominence as business men of Columbia. The corner of Lady and Main streets owes much of its architectural beauty to their enterprise. They have a large and well selected stock of furniture, and the usual requirements of undertaking.

CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.**McKENZIE'S CONFECTIONERY,**

109 MAIN STREET,

Miss Mary McKenzie, Proprietress.

The late John McKenzie began trade in Columbia more than forty years ago, and since his death a year ago the business has been in charge

of his daughter Mary, who had a long experience as assistant for her father. Confectioneries, cakes, and ice cream; dolls and toys in general are the stock in trade. Standard candies are manufactured at this establishment.

G. CARDARELLI,

86 MAIN STREET,

Groceries, Fruits, and Confectioneries.

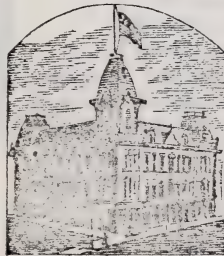
G. Cardarelli came from Italy about 24 years ago, and in January, 1887, opened up his fruit stand and grocery rooms at No. 86 Main street, where he keeps choice foreign and domestic fruits, nuts, vegetables, and groceries. Cigars and tobacco, and confectioneries are kept by Mr. Cardarelli, also soda water during the summer season.

J. B. RIEDLINGER,

NOS. 256 & 148 MAIN STREET,

Bakery.

J. B. Riedlinger is a native of Würtemberg, Germany, and came to America in 1869. About 3 years ago he opened a bakery in Columbia, and since then has been engaged in the retail and jobbing trade. Wedding cakes, etc., are made a specialty.

GROCERIES, ETC.**R. B. & D.****McKAY,****FANCY****GROCERS,***City Hall,*

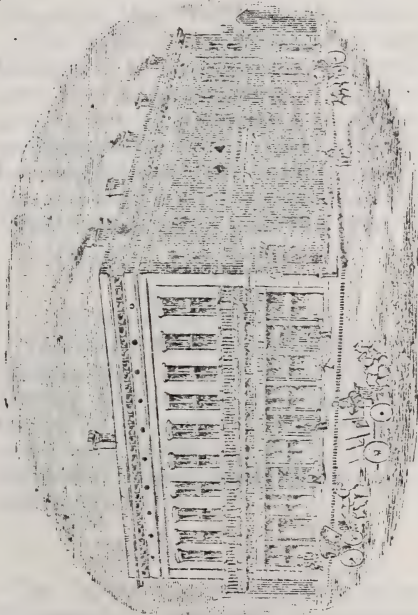
92 Main Street.

The McKays are old residents of this section, and have been engaged in the grocery trade for ten years past. We give above a miniature

cut of the City Hall, described on page 21, in which corner their place of business is located. This firm carry a very large stock of choicely selected staple and fancy groceries, and their well known integrity, with excellent stock and good business dealings have brought them one of the leading trades of their line in this city.

The McKay Brothers have, in connection with their business, an engine and coffee-roasting apparatus, which cost about \$1,000, and is perhaps the most complete machinery in that line to be found in upper South Carolina.

H. MULLER & SON.
DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES.



The above cut represents the substantial granite front at the corner of Main and Lady streets, owned by W. K. Greenfield, and occupied by him and the oldest grocery firm in

Columbia—H. Muller & Son. This firm have a large family trade in the city, having established a wide reputation for the excellent quality of their goods.

CLAYTON & TIMMONS,
NO. 179 MAIN ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Both members of the above firm are natives of this State, and opened up their present business last September. They have a fresh, clean stock, and are leading out for a jobbing trade by keeping a full stock of select staple and fancy groceries, tobacco, cigars, etc., giving attention to stock feed in all its varieties, and field seeds of guaranteed quality. The opening half year has brought an encouraging trade.

A. McCRAVEY,
NO. 68 MAIN STREET,
Groceries, Provisions, etc.

A. McCravey is a native of N. C., and is an old grocery man of this city, having by fair dealing and close attention to his customers' wants secured a wide trade in the city, and does considerable jobbing in the surrounding counties. His stock will be found full and up to the times.

F. J. CARNEY,
191 MAIN STREET,
Groceries and Provisions.

F. J. Carney is a native of Charleston, and has had a long experience behind the counter. He opened up a new stock of well selected groceries at the above stand last Sept., and has met with good success in trade.

S. N. HENDRIX,
141 MAIN ST.,
Fancy and Staple Groceries.

Born in Lexington County, Mr. Hendrix has been in the mercantile trade of Columbia for 30 years past, and carries a stock of fancy and sta-

ple groceries at the above number, doing a fair share of trade.

J. A. Hendrix, brother of the above, conducts a commission business in rear end of the building.

W. PLATT & CO.,
219 MAIN STREET.

Groceries and Hardware.

W. Platt, S. D. Hook, and W. J. Shull about 11 years ago opened a grocery and hardware store, and since then have continued the business, doing a prosperous wholesale and retail trade. They keep a full line of goods, always buying for cash and offering liberal terms to customers.

P. O. RANSOM,
254 MAIN STREET.

Groceries, Hay, Grain, & Hardware.

P. O. Ransom is a native of Aiken County, S. C., and commenced business here about 2 years ago. He keeps a line of groceries, hay, grain, and hardware, doing some jobbing, but the greater part is local trade. Mr. Ransom, though recently established, commands a growing trade.

KOON, MILLER & CO.,
161 MAIN ST.

Groceries and Hardware.

The above firm are all native Carolinians, and opened up trade November, 1886, at No. 161 Main St., where they keep a full stock of groceries and hardware, doing a considerable jobbing trade in the surrounding section.

—o—
ERRATA, ETC.

In Columbia Commandery, page 23, read R. N. Richbourn instead of "J. N."

The *Collegian* is a monthly, published by the College students, and printed at the Presbyterian office.

There are two harness shops, a

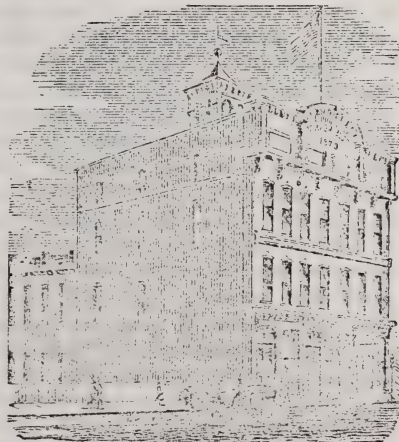
full supply of groceries, restaurants, barber-shops, billiard-rooms, and other institutions which we did not have time or inclination to reach.

Several dry goods stores and other mercantile establishments fail of a mention on account of absence of the proprietors. We prefer to omit a detail instead of securing the data from irresponsible parties.

Should you be a customer or friend of more than one business house, and thereby receive a duplicate copy of this work, you are requested to hand the extra number to some neighbor who has not been so fortunate.

In our "press" notices we unintentionally omitted to mention the *Southern Christian Advocate*, which is more than half a century old, and the official organ for the 60,900 Methodists of this State. It is edited by Rev. W. D. Kirkland, and printed at the *Register* office.

Below we give the cut of the Agricultural Hall, a description of which will be found on page 17. Its handsome front adds to the beauty of Main Street.



HYGIENE IN BRIEF.

Always desiring to benefit our fellow-men whenever possible, we append the following hygienic rules, which, after 20 years' experience as a physician and hygienist, we believe about cover the field:

First of all the foundation of good health should be started by correct living on the part of our parents before our birth, so that we may come into existence with an inborn constitution of stamina. In infant life, with strenuous effort, avoid the giving of any nostrums or much food of any kind, excepting that prepared by nature, or the simplest and plainest substitutes for it. Above all things do not begin to create a morbid taste by giving a baby tea, coffee, spices, fat meats, paregorics, soothing syrup, and the like, all of which derange and destroy the nerve forces. As early as possible establish regular habits. A babe should have a sponge bath in the morning, a sun bath at noon, and a massage treatment before retiring for the night. This latter, kneading of the muscles and gentle exercise of the limbs, prepares it for refreshing sleep. Even the time for nursing should be gauged by judgment, and not by a child's cries. Beginning with two hours, at the age of six months, it should be four hours between meal times, and solid food should never be taken by children or adults nearer than five hours nor oftener than three times a day. A habit once formed is very difficult to leave off, and as tobacco and strong drinks are certainly injurious, especially so before the system has come to full maturity, feed a child arsenic and strychnia in preference to tobacco, wine, or beer.

Every person should have plenty of exercise, plenty of pure air and

sunlight, a proper observance of cleanliness, simple abstemious diet, and the avoidance of all licentiousness or extremes of any kind whatever. By regular exercise we do not mean work to fatigue for half an hour once a week; but if you are engaged in mental or sedentary employment, spend at least fifteen minutes three times a day in gymnastic or other proper exercise. Walking is good, riding is better, sawing or chopping wood is first-rate, and if you have no conveniences for any of these, you can, by a vigorous swinging of the arms, striking, kicking, etc., leaning forwards and backwards, take a sufficient gymnastic exercise in your bed-room without the aid of dumbbells or Indian clubs. This should certainly be done morning and evening, if you do not get sufficient exercise in some other manner, as you need the first to prepare your digestive powers for breakfast, and the latter to give you refreshing sleep. Pure air and proper ventilation of rooms is absolutely necessary to health, and the naked exposure of the entire body to the sun is also very important to persons who do not get much out-of-door exercise. A comfortable room and south window at noontime are the requisites for this exhilarating bath, rolling on the carpet and rubbing the surface of the body in order not to sunburn, but to keep up a brisk circulation. Every person should take a sponge or hand bath once, twice, or thrice a week in order to keep the millions of pores open. But few persons are dirty enough to need it every day, and some may do well enough on once a week. Our habits are every second or third day, and a wash bowl and towel with a properly warmed bedroom and moderately cold water,

serves our purpose most of the time as well as the bath tub; but in bathing, as well as in diet, every person must, to some extent, be a law unto themselves.

The matter of diet is an all-important subject, and one in which it is very difficult to make absolute rules. There are, however, a few general rules which should be observed by every one. The process of mastication and digestion, ordinarily, requires from four to five hours, and the habit of piecing between meals, or taking a second meal before the first has full time for digestion and absorption, is extremely harmful, a great strain to the nerve power, and certain to end in impaired digestion. No person should do active mental or vigorous bodily labor for a few minutes prior to, and a full hour after, eating, as it draws upon the nerve power, which properly belongs to the digestive process. As to the kinds of food, it is an old and pertinent saying that what is wholesome for one person may be poisonous for another, so that every one must study their own idiosyncrasies. We, however, believe that pork or lard in any manner is objectionable, being the cause of many of the skin diseases and bilious troubles; cucumbers or radishes have scarcely any nutriment, and are hard to digest; pastries, condiments, highly seasoned food, relishes, and conglomerate mixtures, as mince pies, ice cream, etcetera, are better left for those who are willing to sacrifice their health and endanger their lives for social customs, festivals, and late hours. Those who prefer health should eat corn bread, graham bread, or light wheat bread, plain vegetable dishes, and sparingly of meats. Two or three kinds of food at a meal is infinitely better than a dozen or more.

Eat slowly, masticate thoroughly, drink but little fluid, and that neither hot nor very cold. With these directions strictly followed, you will hardly be in danger of eating too much, but, of course, should not overload the stomach.

Go to bed at early hours; and to the ladies we will drop the old, old remark: do not constrain the waist, the feet, or any part of the body, by tight lacing, tight shoes, or other impediment.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Nothing is more important to a man's comfort, happiness, and success in life than good eyesight, and it is every person's duty to take great care of these organs. The general health has much to do with the power and endurance of the eyes. Whenever any predisposition to weakness or irritation is shown, late hours and working by artificial light should be studiously avoided, and the eyes bathed frequently in salt and water.

In order to compare our climate with that of the North, we append the following weather record, taken from a journal published in north-western Pennsylvania: "No. of rainy days, 193; snowy days, 81; fair days, 191. January 8th was the coldest day of the year, mercury falling 24 degrees below zero. July 17th was the warmest day of the year, mercury rising to 103 degrees above. Extremes of cold and heat 127 degrees. January had the greatest number of days in which snow fell, there being 23. October had 14 rainy days, while July and August were equal in the No. of fair days, each having 24; rain fell on 7 days each of the last named months, but rather light."

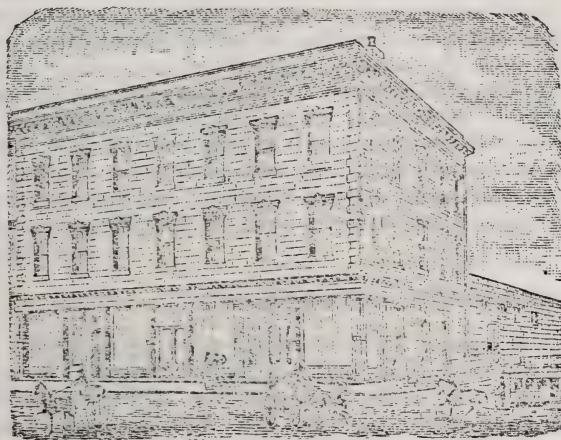
This cut represents the Columbia Female College building, a description of which institution will be found on pages 30 and 31 of this work.



Columbia has a white brass band and two colored. She also has two military companies.

Columbia streets and sidewalks make very good wheeling, and the number of bicycles here is quite large.

If any of our business men have more copies of this pamphlet on hand in a month or two after its publication, than they desire to preserve for reference, they will enhance the general good by giving the extra numbers to the Clerk of the Board of Trade or City Council, who will give them proper distribution.



THE DESPORTES AND EDMUNDS BUILDING.

R. H. EDMUNDS is successor to the above house, and carries a full line of dry goods, shoes, etc., at the above handsome corner on Main street.

If any casual reader of this pamphlet desires a copy, by enclosing 20 cts. (the wholesale price) to any of the business houses mentioned in the work, his request will have prompt attention. Persons who are looking up the facts with a view to locating here can get a free copy of this or other descriptive matter of Columbia, by addressing the Board of Trade.



CONGAREE HOTEL.

This Hotel, located at the corner of Gervais and Assembly Streets, near the State House block, is one of the oldest and best known hotels in Columbia. It is a frame structure, 150x80 feet, upper and lower piazza extending along the entire front. On the second floor is a well furnished ladies' parlor, and on the first floor a spacious dining room with capacity for 100 guests. It also contains 50 sleeping apartments. The proprietor, W. E. Rose, has been in this State 50 years, and is a well known landlord, having purchased the Rose Hotel in Yorkville in 1852, which is now under the management of his son-in-law. Nine years later he came to Columbia, and with the assistance of his son, Mr. E. M. Rose, opened the Congaree Hotel. Kind attention to guests and the substantial quality of the food gives to the Congaree Hotel its due share of patronage.

FLORIDA BARGAINS.

I have bargains in town lots and orange land to offer in several counties of the central portion of the peninsula—the proper orange growing district—will be sold for half price. Six lots in Orange Home, Sumter County, at \$25 each; one beautiful lake front at Clermont, Lake County, for \$150; one lot at Longwood, Orange County, for \$200; two business lots in Dade City, the county seat of Pasco, at \$75 each; ten lots in Lake View, Clay County, for \$20 each; two lots at Roxburg, Duval County, for \$50 each; and sixteen splendid residence lots at Clay Springs, Orange County, for \$100 each. This is a wonderful fountain of nature and bound to become one of the best watering places in Florida.

Address D. P. ROBBINS, Erie, Pa.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

—OF—

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

C. J. IREDELL, President.

R. S. DESPORTES,
Vice-President.

R. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. N. EHRLICH,
DAVID JONES,

W. C. FISHER,

F. W. WING,
JASPER MILLER.

The object of the above association is to foster and promote all branches of business, professions, and trades, or other interests of Columbia. The Board look after transportation matters, or anything pertaining to the good of the city. Just at present river navigation and the new Canal enterprise are receiving special attention, and manufacturers or capitalists in any section of country will be furnished with any desired information on subjects pertaining to these interests. Good citizens from all sections of the country will be gladly welcomed to this healthful and beautiful city or to its surrounding agricultural vicinity. Twenty members of the above body have been appointed as a reception and information committee. This pamphlet contains nearly every important feature of the city. Any special information may be had from either the President or Secretary of the above Board, both of whom have read the advance pages and endorse, as substantially correct, the main body of this work.

The efforts of the Board of Trade have been successful, in connection with other States, through the Inter-State Committee, on reduced rates, of which their Secretary has been a prominent and influential member, in securing the half-rate excursions into the Southern States for the next three months, and which rate will probably be continued indefinitely.

Ask your nearest railroad agent for half-rate tickets to Columbia, the beautiful capital city of South Carolina, on the eastern hill-side of the Congaree.

